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THE BEE
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LYNCH LAW JUSTIFIABLE?

BEN. TILLMAN AGAINST THE NEGRO.

White Woman Must Not be Exposed—Booker T. Washington Condemned—His Methods Repugnant and Dangerous to White Labor—No Negro Christians Now.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 4—A special from Marinette, Wis., says:

"United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, addressed a large audience on the race question from a Southern standpoint. One of the features of his remarks was a plea in justification of lynching.

"In Wisconsin you have 5,000 black men," he said. "Why don't you try the bleaching process and exterminate them by intermarrying? The idea is repugnant to you. In South Carolina we have 750,000 blacks and 550,000 whites. The 'carpet-baggers,' the 'nigger,' and the Southern scalawags and scoundrels ruled us after the war until they had stolen everything that there was in the State. Then we went with our shotguns to the polls and took it away from them. All men are not created equal, and the 'niggers' are not fit to vote. Come what may the white people of the South will govern their own country."

He condemned Booker Washington's scheme of educating the negro along industrial lines as an attempt to place him on an equality with the white artisian, something that would intensify race hatred in the South. He said that among the 4,000,000 slaves during the civil war there were more Christians than there are to-day among the 9,000,000 blacks in the South.

"I do not want to uphold slavery," he continued. "I thank God there are no slaves to-day under the Stars and Stripes."

UPHOLDS LYNCHING OF NEGRO FIENDS.

Mr. Tillman made an eloquent plea in justification of lynching, saying that Southern women could not be brought into court to testify to their shame and degredation before a jury for the purpose of convicting a beast.

His reference to the sanctity of the Southern household and the Southern women and his remarks on lynching were heartily applauded. He closed with an impassioned statement to the effect that the white people of the South would remain on top "in spite of the devil," and declared that if necessary he and and his brethren were ready to take down their shotguns again.

MCLAURIN VS. TILLMAN.

Good Government vs. Oligarchy—An Appeal to the People. Right is Bound to Prevail.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 6.—The State Democratic executive committee today received Senator McLaurin's reply to their actions of July 25 condemning his course in the Senate and demanding his resignation. In the course of the letter Senator McLaurin writes:

"I hold my commission from the Democratic voters of South Carolina, I recognize no authority but theirs, take no orders from any source but them, and shall in due course appeal to them for judgement on my course as a Senator and my character as a man and a Democrat.

"Personally, I am indifferent to your actions, because nobody has made you my master or censor, and I regard what you have done as merely expressing the malice and the fears of one individual, Senator B. R. Tillman. But for this always evil and indecent influence, ordinary respect for the proprieties would probably have prevented the four of you who are my declared competitors for the seat I now have the honor to occpuy, from attempting to use the power intrusted to you by your party to remove a rival from your path.

WHICH DOES THE PARTY WANT?

"I shall ask the people to decide between the man who has tried to help cotton factories, open highways of commerce, and to so command the Democratic party as to command for it the confidence and respect of the business and laboring elements North and South and that of the man whose conduct and record has been to sink the party to disrepute and impotence. I shall ask them to say whether they prefer the Senator who has tried to retain for South Carolina the honor and dignity won by a long line of illustrious sons, and glorious deeds, or the Senator who has postured as buffon and bully, and who proclaimed on the floor of the Senate that he represented a constituency of ballot box stuffers and murderers who wanted their share of the stealage.

"I desire to proclaim to the world that you do not represent the intelligence, the Democracy of the people of South Carolina, and to you and Senator Tillman that he has never been my master and shall never be; that he shall not escape the vengeance that must surely fall upon him when the people have been made to understand his motives, his methods, his debased character, and his shameful record. To that grand conservator of free government, the reserved patriotism and common sense of the people, I make appeal against partisian intolerance and tyranny."

"I have been at some pains to show from the records, by volume and page, that where Senator Tillman and I differed in Congress it was not on party questions; and that he voted with the Republicans at least as often did, and that in every case where we divided I had with me Democrats who possess the confidence of the party throughout the country and whose Democracy not even his reckless and slanderous insolence dares to assail. I could go futher and show other instances in which he has voted against the great majority of his party and even against his own declarations—notably in the Platt amendment to the Cuban bill. He had declared his purpose to oppose and fight this to the last ditch; but he voted for it.

"Some of his present newspaper friends said at the time that he did it to curry favor with the Charleston vote, hoping to trade the exposition bill through. If that was the case, he was the shallow victim of a political green-goods game, and sold himself for sawdust. But I have said enough, I think, to prove to you and the public that you, like many who have risen and gone before you, have permitted yourselves to be made tools of by Senator Tillman to promote his own base and brutal ends.

"WHAT THE NEGROES TEACH."

Buffalo Press Editorial, July 12, 1901.

Whsn northern people undertake to discuss race questions they are accustomed to be told that they do not understand Negroes; that a long residence in the South is necessary to a realization of the Negro character, and that people who know only Northern Negroes are not competent to form an opinion on the race problem.

The people of Buffalo who have watched the deliberations of the National Association of Colored Women in this city will have their "misunderstanding" of the Negroes increased thereby if it is a misunderstanding. The education and good breeding of these women and the high intellectual quality of their discussions of public questions pertaining to their race would put at once on the defensive anyone who unde took to apply the term "inferior" to them.

It will be said that these are not types of the race, but its leading representatives. That is true, yet they have all risen within a single generation, either from slavery or from a condition very close thereto, and they are types of thousands more, both men and women, who have made similarly rapid progress. They prove the capability of the race for development when opportunities are placed within its reach,

It cannot be the work of a year or a generation, but it is just as possible to raise the entire Negro race to the level represented by its highest types, and it is as much the duty of government and public institutions to aim at that object in the one case as in the other. That is the only way in which the Negro problem can be solved.

When all Negro are like those who are attending this convention there will be no race problem; no barbarous crimes peculiar to a low state of immorality, no lynchings; no insane dread of "Negro domination" in politics. Only by this uplifting process can it be possible to make the Southern portion of our country habitable to the two radically distinct races, which through no desire of the lesser have been placed there. Repression and proscription can only retard the movement. It is not merely a matter of sentiment, but of cold, sensible policy.

PENSION THE TEACHERS.

Invaluable Public Servants and Hard Worked Individuals.

There is every reason that the teachers in the public schools who have taught successfully for a number of years and have become infirm or incapacitated by their work should be retired on a pension. There is no reason that a pension fund should not be established for the benefit of worthy teachers. Those who are on the outside should not come to the conclusion that a teacher's position is an easy thing. It is very hard on a female who works from morning until night teaching and preparing her lessons for the next day and in addition to think to receive the insults or abuses of a supervising principal or some one who may be in authority. Imposition on the colored teachers is not as severe now as it used to be. There was a time if a teacher refused to submit to the insults of an official she was dismissed or reduced.

There are improvements that can be made now, especially in the Negro schools. It doesn't take long for an official to forget himself and arogate to himself that he is the lord of creation. Yes worthy teachers who have spent their entire life teaching the youth should be pensioned. There is an Association established, but it does not receive the support that it ought.

The Association of white teachers is supported by the people. An entertainment that was given a year ago by the white teachers Association was liberally patronized, and thousands of dollars were realized. But the one given by the colored teachers was slimly attended, it is doubtful wether expenses were realized. Let the teachers be pensioned.

CLUB WORK OF COLORED WOMEN.

Mary Church Terrell.

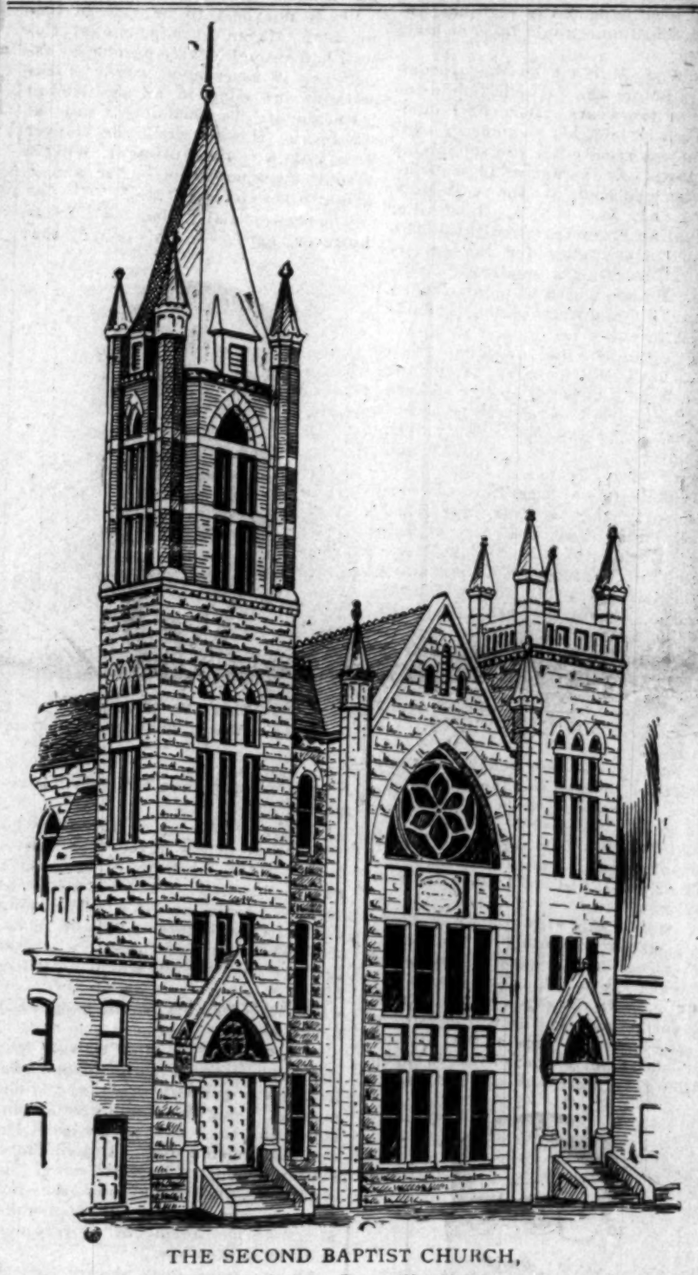
From the Southern Workman.

Should anyone ask me what special phase of the Negro's developement makes me most hopeful of his ultimate triumph over present obstacles, I should answer unhesitatingly, it is the magnificent work the women are doing to regenerate and uplift the race. Though there are many things in the Negro's present condition to discourage him, he has some blessings for which to be thankful: not the least of these is the progress of our women in everything which makes for the culture of the individual and the elevation of the race.

For years, either banding themselves into small companies or struggling alone, colored women have worked with might and main to improve the condition of their people. The necessity of systematizing their efforts and working on a larger scale became apparent not many years ago, and they decided to unite their forces. Thus it happened that in the summer of 1896 the National Association of Colored Women was formed by the union of two large organizations, from which the advantage of concerted action had been learned. From its birth till the present time its growth has been steady. Interests in the purposes and plans of the National Association have spread so rapidly that it has already been represented in twenty-six states. Handicapped though its members have been, because they lacked both money and experience, their efforts have for the most part been crowned with success.

Kindergartens have been established by some of its organizations, from which encouraging reports have come. A sanitarium with a training school for nurses has been set on such a firm foundation by the Phyllis Wheatly Club of New Orleans, Louisiana, and has proved itself to be such a blessing to the entire community, that the municipal government of that Southern city has voted it an annual appropriation of several hundred dollars. By the members of Tuskeegee branch of the association the work of bringing the light of knowledge and the gospel of cleanliness to their poor benighted sisters on the plantations in Alabama has been conducted with signal success. Their efforts have thus far been confined to four estates, comprising thousand acres of land, on which live hundreds of colored people yet in the ignorance of darkness and in the grip of sin, and living miles away from churches and schools.

Plans for aiding the indigent orphaned and aged have been projected, and in some instances have been carried into successful execution. One club in Memphis Tenn., has purchased a large tract of land on which it intends to erect an Old Folks' Home, part of the money for which has already been raised. Splendid service has been rendered by the Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, through whose instrumentality schools have been visited, truant children looked after, parents and teachers urged to co-operate with each other, rescue and reform work engaged in, so as to reclaim unfortunate women and tempted girls, public institutions investigated, and garments cut, made and distributed to the needy poor.



THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH,
As it looks after its Completion. Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, Pastor.

THE RACE CENSUS AT THE SOUTH.

The United Census Figures Show That The Negro Is Not Dying Out, But Is Increasing In Numbers.

Editorial From New York "Nation."

During the last ten years the Negro population of the Black Belt of Alabama has increased much more rapidly than the white. There are twelve contiguous counties in that State in each of which the whites constitute less than one-third of the inhabitants. Their combined area is 9,367 square miles, or something more than that of Massachusetts or Rhode Island taken together. In 1890 these counties had an aggregate white population of 79,291. They have now 87,202. In the same period the Negroes increased from 299,681 to 356,938. As against an absolute white increase of 7,911 is to be set a Negro gain of 51,257. Relatively, the difference between the respective rates of growth of the two races has been so great, but it has for all that quite marked. There are less than ten per cent. more white people in the region under consideration than there were in 1890, there are upwards of 17 per cent more negroes. For at least twenty years the Negroes have been gaining on the whites. In 1880 out of every 1,000 inhabitants of these counties, 218 were white, now only 199. Two decades ago the Negroes outnumbered the whites by 210,907—to-da by 263,736.

Bordering on these overwhelmingly black counties are nine others in each of which there is a Negro majority, but in each of which the whites constitute more than one-third of the entire population. In these nine counties, considered as a whole, the Negro have, during the last ten years, increased more rapidly than the whites. In 1890 they had 116,575 Negro and 89,790 white inhabitants. They have now a black population of 136,415 and a white of 100,787. There has been, therefore, in the decade an increase of 19,840 blacks and of 10,997 whites. The respective rates of increase were 17.02 and 12.26 per cent. Twenty years ago, out of every 1,000 of their residents 442 were white; now only 425 are.

PUSHING THEMSELVES. A HOLD UP

A Colored Editor and his Associates Held Up and Accused by their White Associates with Stealing.

One day last week a colored Editor in this city and a few of his colored associates were accompanied to a well known colored cafe in this city by several white men, clerks in the Census office. They had imbibed several drinks and had started out and just in front of this well known cafe, the white men, the associates of the colored Editor and his white friends accused the colored Editor and his friends with having stolen a watch. The colored contigent became very indigant and so great was the excitement hundreds of people congregated at the corner of 8th and market space where every colored man was placed in line and searched in the presence of the large crowd. It was a most disgraceful scene that was ever witnessed. It is a lession to negroes who insist on courting the company of second class white men and treating them to be in their company. This kind of sociability is practised by most negroes who want to pass for white and will spend any amount of money on second class white men to be in their company. There are in the departments to day a negro from Misssippi, another from South Carolina who attempts to pass for white. There is another credited to the District of Columbia. This negro was formerly a waiter on a steamboat and at one time a prominent member of the Washington Colored Society. He is too much Spaniard now to associate with negroes. The lesson of last week should teach these colored men a lesson not to associate with men who cannot trust them. It was a case of pushing yourselves-a hold up.

NOT DISORDERLY CONDUCT?

The Court and Prosecuting Attorney Disagrees.

Everett Burt was charged with disorderly conduct in an alley in the rear of Pomeroy street Northwest on Aug. 4th, 1901. The case was tried on Aug. 8th, 1901, before Judge Mills, acting Judge of the District Branch of the Police Court.

The testimony presented on behalf of the government showed that on the 4th of August, Everett had gotten up on a shed next door to the residence of three Chinamen, and, while the Chinamen were eating their dinner, it was testified that Everett threw horse manure, dirt and sticks on the dining table and into the estables of the Chinamen, and that the defendant then hollered at the celestials and ran.

At the close of the testimony given by the District, Judge Mills dismissed the case, without requiring Everett to go upon the stand, holding that a case of disorderly conduct had not been made out. Judge Mills stated that an information should have been filed against Everett charging him of throwing missiles. He directed the prosecuting attorney to file such an information, which the attorney declined to do, on the ground that he was of the opinion that the defendant was properly charged with disorderly conduct. Everett was then allowed to go quit.

ARTISTC PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

Guide to Washington.

The Passenger Department of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have issued a *Guide to Washington*, which in many respects excels all other guides published, both in artistic appearance and careful discription of points of interest in the Capital City. The front cover of the book is embellished with a handsome steel engraved portrait of the "Stuart" Washington. The reverse cover bears an American flag in the grasp of an eagle. The inside pages contain recent photographs of all of the Government Buildings with correct imformation concerning them together with other interesting features of the city, and the very latest map. Copies will be sold at the principal Tickets Offices of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for ten (10) cents cash, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of fifteen (15) cents in stamps on application to the undersigned.

"REASONS WHY."

"Reasons Why" is a forty-two page pamphlet giving in condensed form the important facts concerning the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. It is an argument setting forth the claims of the railroad for public consideration. This artistic booklet contains many half-tones and drawings illustrating the history, scenic charms, the development and progress of the rail road, and the superior service afforded to patrons. Single copies can be obtained of Tickets Agents, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of two (2) cents in postage stamps on application to the undersigned.

D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic,
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.,
Baltimore, Md.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION DURING JULY, VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursion tickets will be sold to Buffalo, via Royal Blue Line, Philadelphia & Reading Ry., and Lehigh Valley Route at the Low Rate of $10.00 for the Round Trip from Washington, Baltimore. Washington and intermediate stations on July 2, 11, 17, 25, and 30 for train leaving Washington 7.05 a. m,, Baltimore 7.55 a. m., Newark, Del., 6.20 a. m., Wilmington 9.39 a. m., arriving in Buffalo 9 20 p. m.

Tickets will also be sold at correspondingly low rates from Frederick, Hagerstown, Martinsburg, Strasburg Junction, and intermediate points, for any train on day previous to above dates in order that passengras may be enabled to make connections with train named.

All tickets limited for return to seven (7) days, including date of sale, on all trains execpt "Black Diamond Expaess" and "Royal Limited"" Call on Agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for tickets, Pullman car space, and full information.

SUMMER TOURS VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Tickets now on sale to all principal summer resorts east of the Ohio River. Special excursion tickets to Buffalo account Pan American Exposition, and to Niagara Falls now on sale. For further information apply to offices Nos. 707 15th street, 619 Pa. Pa. Ave., and Depot, N. J. Ave. & C street, regarding time of trains, routes and rates. M. 4-4t.

B. & O. WEEK END COUNTRY TRIPS.

Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays for return until following Monday, at reduced rates, from Washington to Charlestown, Frederick, Annapolis Junction and intermediate points.—MA.4-3t.

BAD FOR THE NEGROES.

RECORDER CHEATHAM CONDEMNS INCENDIARY ADVICE.

District Officer Believes They Were Misquoted In Urging Negroes to Arm against Lynchers, and if Not, They Spoke in Heat and are not to be taken Seriously—Says Whites are Best Friends of the Colored Race in the Southern States.

From the Daily Post, August 7th.

Henry P. Cheatham, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, was interviewed yesterday in regard to the reported utterances of two leading members of the Afro-American Press Association, now holding its annual session in Philadelphia. The convention began Tuesday, and in the Post yesterday morning was an account of the discussion of the subject of lynching, which was participated in by W. A. Pledger, of the Atlanta Age, and Thomas Fortune of New York, chairman of the association. According to the reports sent out from Philadelphia, Pledger said:

"I believe in the transmigration of souls. It will not be long—I believe I will live to see the day—before the soul of Ben. Tillman, will be wandering through the streets in the body of a suck egg dog, with no one to throw him a crust of bread to eat. The dollar and cold steel are the things the white man respects. Many of them are afraid to lynch us where they know the black man is standing behind his door with a Winchester. But they arrest us, and then attack us defenseless in jail and lynch us."

Fortune's remarks were given as follows:

"We have cringed and crawled long enough. I don't want any more good niggers. I want bad niggers. Its the bad nigger with a Winchester who can defend his home and children and wife."

These extracts were shown to Recorder Cheatham yesterday and he was asked for his views. He read them over carefully, and after a moments thought said that he found much to regret in them.

BELIEVES THEY WERE MISQUOTED.

"I am afraid my bretheren are becoming unduly excited," he said. Fortune and Pledger are hardly the men to make seditious harangues. They are too talented and know too much to make such—well, say inconsiderate remarks. I am inclined to believe they have been misquoted. If they haven't, then they must have had a very hot debate up there, and in the very hottest part of it these words slipped out unawares.

"But be that as it may, I want to say most emphaticslly that I want to have no part in this new doctrine of the 'bad nigger and the Winchester.' That combination has caused too much trouble already. Don't understand me to uphold lynching. It is greatly to be deplored, as all crime is, no matter by whom committed or where, or what the crime is. All lawlessness is to be condemned by the blacks as well as by the whites. But while that is true it affords no excuse for inciting to crime to check one form of lawlessness. Lynching is no reason for the general arming of the negro. It would lead to most serious tronble and would be the very worst thing for the negro himself. I cannot bring myself to believe that such men as Pledger and Fortune, whom I know to be cool and considerate men, could in all seriosness give such dangerous and mischievous advice.

NO REASON FOR MISCHIEVOUS ADVICE.

"Another thing, there is apparently no reason for any such stringent measures. There is no race conflict. The whites and the blacks are getting along together very well all through the South. Both are prosperous and making great strides, materially and intellectually. Is the lawlessness of a handful of whites and blacks here and there in the South to be allowed to disrupt the prevailing friendly relations, disturb the constantly improving industrial conditions, retard progress, and check the growing development of the negro? I pray not, and never shall my voice be raised in support of any such short-sightedness and foolish policy as that reported to have been enunciated by my brethern in Philadelphia.

"Who are the white people of the South? Are they the men who take part in the lynchings or are they the men who are sent to Congress, who are elected govenors, the men who have taken hold of affairs in the South and are giving it the impetus that is carrying it on to a future that our forefathers never dreamed of? Are the lynchers the people of the South, or are the merchants, the farmers, the manufactures, the doctors and the lawyers, the representatives of the proverbial Southern chilvary and refinement? The white people of the South are among the best people on earth. Take them right there in Alabama, where they had the lynchings only the other day, and you will find them warm-hearted, chilvarous, and the best friend the negro has. Let Pledger speak for himself. He knows. The best friends he has in the South are the white people. He has told me so himself. Fortune knows it, too.

"No, I can't think that my brethern meant to incite any insurrection or to advise the general arming of the negro. Their remarks were brought out by the heat of some debate, and if made, as reported, are not to be taken seriously."

RARE ART TREASURES.

Exquisitely Carved Jars Unearthed in the Ruins of an Ancient Palace in Crete.

The recent unearthing by Mr. Arthur Evans of the famous palace of King Minos, with its mysterious labyrinth and chambers, on the ancient site of Knossos, in the island of Crete, has brought to light some wonderful art treasures. King Minos, it will be remembered, was the wise ruler and inspired lawmaker. He is styled the Cretan Moses, who every nine years repaired to the cave of Zeus and received from the God of the Mountains the laws for his people.

The astonishing feature of these finds, says the New York Herald, is the revelation that long before the

MINOS' TREASURE JAR.
(Recently Found in the Ruins of a Palace in Crete.)

appearance of the rudest form of Greek art a mysterious and highly cultured civilization, at the early age of 3,000 B. C., was in existence. It is now thought that the unknown cradle of Greek civilization has been pointed out by these remarkable art objects.

Exquisitely carved treasure jars found in the palace strikingly illustrate the bold and artistic creations of this prehistoric period. Mr. Evans has uncovered a large portion of the palace area. By an extraordinary piece of good fortune the remains of walls began to appear only a foot below the surface. This dwelling had been overwhelmed by a great catastrophe. Everywhere on the hilltop were traces of a mighty conflagration. Burnt beams and charred wooden columns lay within the rooms and corridors. There was here no gradual decay.

On the floor of one of the magazines were found huge store or treasure jars. One of these, found in a small, separate chamber, which is shown in the illustration, was nearly five feet in height. Only a few of the jars were opened. They proved to be empty. The jar was profusely ornamented with decorative designs, and the colors were almost as brilliant as when first laid down, over 3,000 years before. Excavations are still in progress in the palace grounds, and additional finds will undoubtedly be brought to light in the near future.

HIGH TELEGRAPH POLES.

Erected at Beaumont, Tex., on Opposite Banks of the Sometimes Turbulent Neches.

The highest telegraph poles in the United States have just been put up in Beaumont, Tex. So far as known, they are the highest of any in the world, the top being 150 feet above the ground. They were erected on the opposite banks of the Neches river by the Western Union Telegraph company, in order to string its cable across

HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.
(Telegraph Poles at Beaumont, Tex., 150 Feet High.)

the stream. The span is 144 feet in length. This height is necessary to admit the passage of ships through the drawbridge, their masts being 100 feet tall and more.

This aerial span was preferred to laying a submarine cable, for it is expected that congress may at some future day have the Neches river dredged, and this would ruin the cable. It is also much cheaper.

Autocars for Paris Police.

Autocars are to be utilized by the police in Paris to overtake cars driven at excessive speed. Several policemen are now being trained to drive the motor cars.

Most Intricate Game Known.

Japanese chess is the most intricate game in the world. The board has 81 squares, 20 pieces are used, and the pieces change in grade when they arrive at a certain position on the board.

Field for Young Lawyers.

There are 40 counties in Texas which have to seek legal advice outside their limits, as they have not a single attorney of their own.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

Young African Ruler Has Many Extravagant Fads.

Pays $15,000 for Two Cameras with Which to Photograph His Wives —Lenses Are Set in Solid Gold Instead of Brass.

News that the sultan of Morocco has bought two cameras, one quarter-plate and one half-plate, costing $10,500 and $4,500, respectively, is regarded by camera experts as suggesting that the sultan of Morocco is a good deal more fond of spending money than is the sultan of Turkey. It is doubted if he has any prettier harem than has the Turkish sultan, and if he has it is argued by experts in camera goods that he could get just as good a picture of his favorites with a $100 machine.

According to the story of the sultan's purchases in London all the metal work of the quarter-plate camera is of solid gold, even to the screws and hinges, every piece bearing the British hall mark. Its total weight is 150 ounces. The half-plate instrument is of silver, with finest of mountings.

Dr. William H. Knapp, of Chicago, representing the manufacturers who made the lenses for the sultan's cameras, says in effect that the sultan paid through the nose for what he got, so far as pictures are concerned.

"For such cameras we couldn't make a lens that would cost more than $100," said Dr. Knapp to a Chicago Tribune reporter. "The best framework for a lens is brass and one set in gold would be less adaptable in photography. We make the best quarter-plate lens for $77, with $16 more added for a shutter. The sultan hasn't got anything better, though it may be set in solid gold.

"But even in solid gold, wherever the metal could be worked in, it is

SULTAN OF MOROCCO.
(Young African Ruler Noted for His Extravagance.)

hard to see how such a charge could be made for such a small camera as a quarter-plate would be. It would take a photograph only 3¼x4¼ inches, and the half-plate would be only 4¼x6½ inches.

"Counting gold as worth $20 an ounce and the lens of the camera at $100, the camera would have to weigh nearly 500 ounces to have $10,000 worth of gold in it. That is, it would have to weigh more than 30 pounds avoirdupois. This is an absurdity. Carving, jewels, engravings and the height of ornamentation might make a camera cost as much as $10,500, but you couldn't prove it by a quarter-plate negative."

In general, the cost of a camera is in the lens. For a sneak thief there is scarcely a more inviting field than a first-class photographer's studio. While men lock up bartenders in the ice box to raid a saloon cash register with $6.85 in it, a sneak thief easily might unscrew a $500 portrait lens from a camera and sneak out with the booty in his coat pocket. For a costly camera the lens usually costs ten times as much as the box, and it has not a hundredth part of the bulk.

The largest lens ever made for a camera was nearly nine inches in diameter, was ten inches long, and lens and metal casing weighed 40 pounds. This lens, made under the most trying circumstances, cost $3,000, and was designed for a plate 4x8 feet. The first photograph taken through it was a life size photograph of Dr. John Alexander Dowie, shortly before he was reincarnated into Elijah III.

The plate which registered this "counterfeit presentment" of Elijah cost $100, and it cost at least five dollars to develop and "fix" the negative, the prints from it costing about three dollars each.

The unusual size of the lens for this camera necessitated a camera box 4x8 feet and a focal adjustment of 13 feet. In making the lens it was difficult to find glass sufficiently large and free from flaws, air bubbles, and "striae." When one glass had been cut and adjusted it had to be thrown out because of one of those almost intangible blemishes termed striae.

In a lens of ordinary size the deviation of one-thousandth of an inch in its thickness will make it useless for photography, causing it to distort images. Testing these lenses, grinding and polishing and fitting them and correcting them to hairsbreadths is the work of the human hand and eye, but so accurately are these experts trained that in a box of a dozen lenses of the same style it is the boast of the manufacturers that no man needs search to find a best one.

PURPLE FOR MULDOON.

Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago Is Created Auxiliary Bishop by the Pope.

Rev. P. J. Muldoon, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's church, has been chosen auxiliary bishop for the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago.

His appointment was confirmed by the authorities at Rome, June 11, and although no definite day has been set for his consecration, it is thought the services will be held August 24 at the Holy Name cathedral, Chicago.

The news of the selection of Father Muldoon did not come as a sur-

RT. REV. J. P. MULDOON.
(Auxiliary Bishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago.)

prise to his friends in the church, as it had been expected in ecclesiastical circles that Rome would take such action.

Rev. P. J. Muldoon has been prominently before the Catholic public for the last ten years. Born at Columbia, Cal., in 1863, his elementary education was received in the schools of that town. At the age of 14 years he was batriculated at the collegiate school of St. Mary's, Louisville. Graduating from that institution, he pursued his studies for the priesthood at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore. He completed his course when 23 years old and was ordained and admitted to the priesthood.

His first assignment was as assistant to Father Henneberry, the pastor of St. Pius' church, Chicago. There the young clergyman began to assert himself and make his activity felt, first in the affairs of the parish and then of the archdiocese.

His ability as a director was recognized early and he was appointed chancellor of the archdiocese of Chicago. During the world's fair he attracted much attention as secretary of the Catholic exhibition, which received such favorable recognition. In 1895 he resigned the chancellorship to become the pastor of St. Charles Borromeo church, Twelfth and Cypress streets.

COL. STOWE RESIGNS.

United States Consul General at Cape Town Unable to Live on the Salary Allowed.

The resignation of James G. Stowe from the office of consul general of the United States at Capt Town, Cape Colony, has been received at the state department. Col. Stowe says the salary or $3,000 is not sufficient for his expenses, and he is, therefore, compelled to leave the consular service.

Cape Town, he explains, is the most expensive place in the world, but the salary is not as large as that of some consuls at posts where living is cheap. Other governments recognize this, and

COL. JAMES G. STOWE.
(United States Consul General at Cape Town, S. A.)

Col. Stowe points out that the consul of Spain there gets $1,200 more than the salary of the American consul general, the Dutch consul $2,000 more, the French, $4,500 more, and the German, $7,000 more, and this in the face of the fact that American trade interests in Cape Colony are more extensive and important than those of any other country. In addition to their salaries, some foreign consular officers at Cape Town are furnished with residences, rent free, while the American consul general pays his own rent.

Col. Stowe remarks that it cost him nearly a year's salary, traveling expenses not being allowed to the United States consular officers, to bring his family of three from the United States to Cape Town and back to the United States. When he came home recently on leave of absence he was obliged to leave his family here, because it cost too much to take them back.

Col. Stowe's legal residence is Kansas City, Mo. He has been consul general at Cape Town since January 10, 1898.

Public Baths in Japan.

Public bathing houses are numerous in Japanese cities. In Tokio there are 800 of them, and the cost of a bath, hot or cold, is only a sum equal to the value of an American cent.

THE FATE OF HAWAII

Politicians and Statesmen Are Much Interested in It.

Natives Want Statehood or Annexation to California—Others Think Territorial Government Is Good Enough.

While Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, is urging that the archipelago (now a territory) be admitted to the union as a state, the recommendation is heard in some quarters that the islands be annexed to California. The Honolulu Sunday Volcano, for example, says:

"The Volcano, in advocating the annexation of Hawaii to California, does so with the most patriotic motives. The Hawaii of to-day is carrying all of its eggs to market in one basket. We are raising two products —sugar and children. The contract labor laws having been abolished, children are hardly a commodity of commerce. Hawaii under present conditions to be prosperous must have a stable market for its sugar. The market for Hawaian sugar is America. Under the Downes decision of the United States supreme court congress has the power to levy a duty on any or all goods shipped from a territory of the United States. Now we do not believe that congress will ever place a duty upon Hawaiian sugar. But, believing this, would it not be presumptuous to say that congress never will do it? There is no telling what an Hawaiian legislature or an American congress will do.

"Is it not best to be safe in this matter? Haven't the people of Hawaii had enough dearly purchased experience in assessment sugar stocks without investing in an assessment government. By becoming a part of California, Hawaii would be forever free from a tax on its sugar. What a strong argument this is for annexation to the Golden State!"

The semi-official Philadelphia Press, however, expresses its belief that

ROBERT W. WILCOX.
(Delegate in United States Congress from Hawaii.)

Hawaii will remain a territory. It remarks:

"Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, who is enthusiastically advocating statehood for the territory of Hawaii, is wasting his time. Hawaii is not fit to become a state, and it will be a long time, if ever, before it will be so fitted. There is no evidence whatever to show that Hawaii would be better off as a state than as a territory, while its expenses would be greatly increased.

"The talk of uniting Hawaii with California meets with no favor either in Hawaii or in California, and is chimerical. Congress would give no consideration to such a proposition. Under the decision of the United States supreme court, Hawaii needs no statehood, and, like all our other possessions, can be well governed under a territorial form of government such as it now has.

"As to complaints about the alleged ignorance and corruption of its legislature, they count for nothing in view of what some of our state legislatures do, particularly that of Pennsylvania. No territorial legislature will probably ever exhibit such rottenness as has characterized the Pennsylvania legislature, or that of Montana, and fortunately no territorial legislature would have the power to rob the people of the territory in the way the Pennsylvania legislature has robbed the people of this state."

Lightning Strikes Feathers.

The popular idea that feathers are a nonconductor of electricity, laboring under which delusion many people scary about lightning climb under feather beds, even in summer, was exploded in a very remarkable manner during the recent heavy thunderstorm at Chambersburg, Pa. While the storm was at its worst a bolt of lightning struck the center of the public square of a country town and struck a rooster which was running across the opening. It hit him square on the head, and, of course, killed him instantly, and also burned all the feathers off his back and sides.

Horse Coughs Up Bank Bills.

Elwyn Philips, employed by O. C. Gardner, a baker in Southampton, L. I., lost $230 a few days ago, and was unable to find any trace of the money. The bills were in a roll held together by an elastic band. One of the baker's horses had a coughing fit the other day and coughed up the roll of bank notes intact. The rubber band had held securely, and the money was returned to Philips. He believes that he accidentally dropped the roll from his trousers pocket, and that the horse picked it up and swallowed it.

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I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column, and any questions that they wished answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

The world is full of deception.

The truth will always pass you.

E. T. Friendship is hard to find.

Be careful of what you say.

M. E. Be careful aud don't talk too much.

Be honest as well as pure in your conduct.

E. I. The success of any girl is due to fine qualities.

Irene. It is not every girl who can conduct a business.

N. R. A useful girl is a benefit to any business.

D. O. Don't carry on any flirtation while you are attending to business.

R. M. Dress in fashion but not extravigently.

Lula. Don't be carried away by new faces.

R. T. You should always know your best friends.

D. T. Don't imagine you have enough because you have a few dollars in your pocket.

Ida. Be careful and don't talk too much about your business.

N. A. It is the honest person who will tell the truth.

Nettie. The girl who will tell all she knows is not safe company.

The girl who cheerishes taste will certainly attract.

It is not necessary to show your ignorance all the time.

Keep your lips closed and then no one will know your ignorance.

You may loose a good friends by telling falsehoods.

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand, makes a mighty ocean sometimes.

Solid qualities of integrity, of thoroughness, should outweigh in a girl's estimate of a man mere superficial cleverness and brilliancy.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

Soup may be served on a table from a side table, or brought to the table in soup-plates. The hostess usually serves the soup.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

There are more murders committed than are ever published in the papers—murders committed by the tongue. The power of deadly poison is in it.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

D. T. It is all folly to leave a good and comfortable home to spend a few weeks in a close country house.

R. M. Don't have the gossipers after you. Country escorts create trouble. Be careful, a girls actions are closely observed.

D. I. It is not necessary to be introduced to every person you meet in the country. If you could hear how the girls are slandered while away you would never be seen in the company of men with whom you may temporary meet. Girls are not discreet enough.

Ella. Don't marry a man for the sake of marrying, you will regret it.

Don't imagine that you are more important than you are.

A most adorable trait in any girl, at any season, is enthusiasm. It belongs to girl-life to be eager and spontaneous, to be vehement and inclined to the superlative.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

The law that holds this universe together is the law of affinities: like will seek like. Make your choice now for the good things of time that go into eternity with you.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

Ice cream is buttery when it is churned before the cream is ice cold. Turn slowly at first until the mixture begins to freeze, then rapidly for a few moments until it is frozen.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

The duties of a godmother to-day are limited to making a present to the mother on the day of the child's christening and remembering to send a small gift to the child now and then. August Ladies' Home Journal.

Small Loss.

"Oh, sir, please, I have swallowed a pin!" exclaimed a servant girl, running into her employer's study.

"Never mind, Mary," he replied, deep in study, "never mind, here's another," drawing one from the pincushion.—Chicago Journal.

Time's Revenges.

Wessel—Old Mr. Johnsonhammer is reaping the whirlwind in his old age.

Sinnott—How is that?

"He used to have his old trousers cut down and make his boy wear them, and now the boy is five inches taller than he is."—Judge.

As He Defined It.

Willie—Pa, what's an "old flame?"

Pa—My son, when a man speaks of "his old flame" he refers to something over which he used to burn his money.—Philadelphia Press.

EASY BEAR HUNTING

One Wisconsin Man Makes Bruin Drunk and Helpless.

Another Has a More Ingenious and Cruel Plan—Sweet-Loving Beasts Lured to Death by Molasses Drugged with Whisky.

A few days ago Otis Harper, of Menominee, Wis., told a story of two trappers. One of the finest bass fishing grounds in Wisconsin is found in Post lake. This fact is one of the reasons that induced an old physician to pull down his shingle in a Michigan town, give up his deaconship and settle on the western banks of the lake. But ardent fisherman though he may be, the old doctor finds still greater delight in trapping bears, of which there are plenty in that locality. No one will deny that his method is original.

Despite the fact that he is a teetotaler from choice and conviction, every now and then the doctor comes to the railroad station near by and pays freight on a few kegs of whisky and molasses. Of what quality, deponent sayeth not. For many miles around he knows every year runway and during the season he makes regular visits to them and chuckles to himself when he finds a fresh track. That night Bruin will suddenly come across a gallon jar half full of molasses, an ill-boding prescription from the doctor. Of course he is too cautious an animal to tackle the foreign substance in the jar at once. He snuffs at it for awhile, but finally he tastes and pretty soon the contents of the jar have found a safe lodging place within the innermost recesses of his huge carcass. With a deep grunt and a loud smack of satisfaction, Bruin trots cheerfully off, but soon he longs for a safe place in which to lie down and take nap. The fact of the matter is that he has a little "jag." But he doesn't know it. The next night to his surprise he again finds a keg with molasses in it. This time he does not seem to hesitate so long, but drinks down the

GETTING READY FOR A JAG.

sweet mixture. The third night generally finishes the business. There is more whisky than molasses in the keg that night and Bruin finds it convenient to lie down on the spot and sleep.

Shortly after sunrise the next morning the doctor wanders down that way and claims his prey. While yet unconscious from the effects of the liquor, a rifle ball crashes through Bruin's brains. A few muscular contortions and all is over so far as he is concerned. His skin will be exchanged by the doctor for a $25 draft, and more than one of them, perchance, may at this moment add charm to some cozy rooms in this city, says the Milwaukee Sentinel.

A well-known sawmill owner, residing near Waukesha, pursues a different method to get his bear meat. The man takes a small beer keg, knocks out one end of it and then drives spikes through the rim, inward and pointing toward the center.

This constitutes his trap. Filled partly with molasses or honey, he places the keg on a runway and the result is inevitable. The bear scents the bait, forces his head down on the very bottom of the keg and licks up the sweet stuff. In doing so the pails do not inconvenience him, but when he has had his fill and attempts to pull his head back, he finds himself in a sorry predicament. As soon as he feels the prick of a nail in his neck or behind his ears he lifts one of his powerful paws and gives the keg a push so as to shove it away and off his head. That very act, however, settles his case. He has only succeeded in driving the nails deeper into his neck, and now, almost insane with pain and fright and blinded by the blood that runs into his eyes, he dashes around in a circle, vainly trying to get away. Here he will collide with a tree and there he will stumble and fall over a stump, and before long his strength gives way and he sinks down exhausted. Another paroxysm of anger and fright follows when he hears the footsteps of the man who has trapped him, but the relentless rifle speedily ends his agony.

A Corner in Alligators.

William Armstrong has just received the renewal of a concession which he obtained a year ago as an experiment for the capture of alligators along the Pacific coast, writes a correspondent in the New York Post. The new concession runs for five years. During his year of experiment Mr. Armstrong secured more than 40,000 skins, most of which he exported to France and Germany. The lakes and swampy inlets along the Pacific coast abound in alligators, and Mr. Armstrong secured their hide from native hunters stationed at different points.

NERVY ARIZONA GIRL.

It Would Take More Than a Big Snake to Destroy Her Remarkable Presence of Mind.

An incident occurred recently in which a 15-year-old girl displayed wonderful presence of mind and illustrated the value of good judgment and self-possession in all everyday affairs of life, as well as on extraordinary occasions, when the house takes fire or two trains try to pass on the same track.

In a ranch home not far from town, says the Arizona Republican, lives a family which, at the time mentioned, had in its employ a nurse to wait upon the lady of the house, who was in delicate health, and the girl referred to, whose duties were to wash the dishes

SEIZED THE NEAREST CLUB.

and attend to the minor household affairs.

One afternoon, when the head of the house was away from home, the three women were sitting in a room together when the girl noticed a snake of considerable size coiled up on a clothes-rack or shelf some distance above the floor, and craning its neck out and waving it to and fro in regular snake fashion. The girl knew the impressionable condition of her mistress and the possible effect upon her of any undue and sudden excitement. Her quick remembrance of this fact and her rapidly evolved plan of action are the proof of her self-possession.

She knew the prevailing weakness of women to scream when anything unusual occurs, and therefore knew she could not even take the nurse into her confidence at once in the matter of the discovery of the snake without great danger of precipitating the climax she wanted to avoid. So she quietly said to her mistress: "I think I heard your husband calling you at the gate." The lady of the house at once withdrew, and as soon as she left the room the girl cautioned the nurse to make no outcry, and seizing the nearest club went after the reptile in a manner that put him out of business in short order. The nurse, of course, could not restrain a little demonstration when she first saw the snake, but she choked herself off in short order, and by the time the mistress of the house returned to tell the girl she must have been mistaken about the call, conditions in the room had resumed their usual serenity, and the girl admitted that she must have been dreaming when she fancied she heard the alarm outside.

WOULDN'T WASH HIMSELF.

Indiana Man's Aversion to Soap Compelled His Wife to Apply for Legal Separation.

"Judge, it's the actual truth, that man didn't take a bath once a month, and he never owned a toothbrush in his life." Mrs. Hannah Becker sobbed as she told the judge her sad story. She wanted a divorce, and she wanted

THE MAN HATED W[illegible] LATER.

it bad. The allegations s[illegible] her husband were thes[illegible]

"He had an innate a[illegible] ing his hair."

"He chewed toba[illegible] hand-painted vase [illegible] given her for a w[illegible]

"Was too lazy [illegible] his clothes, and [illegible] with his muddy [illegible]

"Wore a red [illegible] to a full-dr[illegible] mortificatic[illegible]

"He was [illegible] sion to s[illegible]

The ju[illegible] Roy, In[illegible]

"But [illegible] plaint[illegible] he r[illegible] had [illegible] w[illegible] h[illegible]

[illegible] filed against [illegible] ression to comb-

[illegible] ce and spat in the [illegible] plaintiff's sister had [illegible] dding present."

[illegible] at nights to take off [illegible] frequently went to bed [illegible] shoes on."

[illegible] sweater and old overalls [illegible] ess party, causing great [illegible] n and pain."

[illegible] afflicted with a lifelong aver[illegible] ap."

[illegible] dge of the circuit court at Le[illegible] , heard the case with a frown.

[illegible], surely," asked the court of the [illegible] iff, "he had a toothbrush before [illegible] arried you? And he must have [illegible] a clean face now and then and [illegible] ra decent clothes, or you wouldn't [illegible] ave married him?"

But Mrs. Becker said her husband had used his brother's toothbrush, and he used to call on her at night and sit out on the porch so that she couldn't see what sort of clothes he wore. "He is the dirtiest thing in the way of husbands I ever heard of," said the wife.

"Decree," said the judge.

CHASTISED A THIEF.

Chicago Woman Gets Even with Purloiner of Her Purse.

After a Short Chase the Plucky Lady Arrests the Thief and Metes Out Quick and Appropriate Punishment.

Cheered on by several hundred citizens of Maywood, a Chicago suburb, Mrs. William McGill, of 5626 Indiana street, Austin, horsewhipped a thief who had stolen her pocketbook a few minutes before on a street car.

Chicago papers, which recite the exciting occurrence, say that the whipping took place in a real estate office belonging to E. A. Cummings at St. Charles and Nineteenth streets, after Mrs. McGill had confronted the man whom she believed had stolen her purse. The whip, which was of rawhide, was procured by the friends of Mrs. McGill, and they urged her not to spare it.

Mrs. McGill boarded a Madison street car at Nineteenth street in Melrose Park shortly before four o'clock. She was accompanied by Mrs. Nellie Henry, of 686 Thirty-first street, Austin, and they were on their way down town. When they had taken seats Mrs. McGill laid her purse on a seat just behind her, while she adjusted her hat.

A minute later she turned around to get the pocketbook, but it was gone. So was the stranger who occupied the corner seat. Without telling her companion she stepped to the door and signaled the conductor to stop. Less than a square away stood the man whom Mrs. McGill was certain had her purse. Walking briskly up to the man, she said in a determined voice:

"You have my pocketbook."

He protested his innocence. Standing near by was W. A. Twining, a clerk in Mr. Cummings' office. She called to him for assistance, and he in peremptory tones invited the unwilling stranger into his private office.

Still the man maintained his innocense, but he was unable to tell a connected story. He refused to be

"IS THAT ENOUGH FOR YOU?"

searched, saying that it was a case of mistaken identity; that he was T. A. Browne, of 117 Peoria street, a respectable citizen, and that an outrage was being perpetrated upon him.

Browne was kept in the "sweat box" for awhile longer, however, and a policeman was sent for. Then the prisoner became alarmed and pleaded to be released.

Finding his captors obdurate, he finally pulled the purse from his pocket and threw it to the floor. This was the signal for the crowd to howl and hoot. One said: "Lynch him," another thought of the horsewhip.

"Yes, get me a horsewhip," cried Mrs. McGill, "and I will give him what he deserves."

A dozen members of the crowd started for one. When one of them returned she seized Browne by the coat collar with a grasp that made his escape impossible, raised the whip over his head and brought it down a dozen times with a resounding crack.

The victim cried, pleaded and cursed, but all to no purpose. Mrs. McGill only strengthened her grip on his collar and applied the lash until he fell to the floor in a half-faint.

"Is that enough for—you?" demanded Mrs. McGill. But Browne was too weak to respond, and the woman loosened her hold and tossed the whip to the ground.

"Now go," she said, "and be careful how you act in the future."

Not waiting for a second invitation, Browne scrambled to his knees and then to his feet. He could scarcely stand. He started off without his coat or hat, but they were tossed after him, and he gathered them up and walked away followed by several members of the crowd.

"That will do him more good than all the prisons in the state," said Mrs. McGill, as she started for her home.

Telegraphy and Matrimony.

The English government gives away $50,000 a year, more or less, to encourage matrimony among the women employes of the telegraph service. Women enter the service at an average age of 16. After six years, when the operator has reached the official marriageable age of 22, she is entitled to an allowance from the state. For each year of service she can draw one month's pay. As her salary is $25 a month, she can then claim $150. If she waits until she is 28 she can draw $400. In practice the average amount paid is found to be about $200.

Sparrows Are Busy Builders.

Sparrows begin housekeeping very expeditiously. A pair of them will build a nest and furnish it with an egg inside of 24 hours from the time when the site was selected.

ATTENTION LADIES

-Hair Reorer.-

All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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Proprietor.

FOREIGNERS OF NOTE.

Jean de Reszke, the operatic tenor, made his will in New York city the other day, and directs the use of a patent device to prevent his being buried alive.

Prince Eugene of Norway and Sweden, the youngest of the four sons of King Oscar, is a painter by profession and spends most of his time in his studio in Paris.

Minister Wu Ting Fang was recently asked for some Chinese music which the band of the University of Chicago intended to practice and finally play at his recent visit to Chicago. The music was sent, but was not played, as it was found that on the copy forwarded the notes read from right to left and could be made nothing of.

Queen Alexandra is a devoted lover of flowers. It is no unusual sight to see her carrying a bunch of flowers which she has herself gathered from the fields and hedges. She frequently goes for long country rambles, especially when the princesses, her daughters, are at home, and the royal ladies invariably return with their arms filled with ferns, grasses and wild flowers.

Cotton Growing in Oklahoma.

It is believed by many that the dry climate of southern Oklahoma and the southern district of the Indian Territory is going to make that section the home for the finest grades of cotton. An item from Dennison, Tex., says: "During the season it has developed that the cotton grown in the Choctaw nation was of an extra good fiber, grading above the average and in great demand for export. A great deal has been shipped to Germany and England. Indian cotton hereafter will command the top price."

"My, the house looks changed some way," said the lady who had moved out a month or two before and returned to make a call and see what kind of furniture the new tenants had

"Yes," her hostess replied; "we've cleaned it up."—Chicago Times-Herald.

More Than She Meant.

"Well, madam," said the doctor, bustling in, "how is our patient this morning?"

"His mind seems to be perfectly clear this morning, doctor," replied the tired watcher. "He refuses to touch any of the medicines."—Chicago Tribune.

His Growing Family.

"I had nine children to support, and it kept me busy," said Smith to Jones, as they met; "but one of the girls got married. Now I have—"

"Eight?" interrupted Jones.

"No, ten—counting the son-in-law," said Smith, with a sigh.—Tit-Bits.

Antics of an Old Clock.

An antique clock, in Calcium, Pa., lately struck one, and almost caused a tragedy. It has been in the family of Mrs. Susanna Phillips for 160 years. While that lady was triyng to wind it, the clock tilted forward, falling upon her and crushing her to the floor. An aged invalid, Peter Koller, hearing her screams, crept to her assistance and managed to rescue her.

American Playing Cards Abroad.

There are few countries in the world where American playing cards are not found. They are attaining remarkable popularity in the far east. Japan liking them particularly.

THE WASHINGTON BEE.

Jos. J. Kelley

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"BAD NIGGER WITH A WINCHESTER."

Colored Editors Declare for Armed Resistance to Lynch Law.

From the Washington Post.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6—At the Afro-American Press Associations annual meeting, which opened here to-day, W. A. Pledger, of the Atlanta Age, said that the negroes would have to fight lynch law with rifles. His remarks were received with enthusiasm. Speaking of Senator Tillman's violent speech in Wisconsin, he continued: "I believe in the transmigration of souls. It will not be long—I believe I will live to see the day—before the soul of Ben Tillman will be wandering through the streets in the body of a 'suck-egg' dog, with no one to throw him a crumb of bread to eat. The dollar and cold steel are the things the white man respects," continued the speaker. "Many of them are afraid to lynch us where they know the black man is standing behind the door with a winchester. But they arrest us and then attack us defenseless in jail and lynch us."

Thomas Fortune, chairman of the association, in speaking on the subject of "The Press as an Educator," said: "We have cringed and crawled long enough. I don't want any more 'good niggers.' I want 'bad niggers.' It's the 'bad nigger' with a Winchester who can defend his home and children and wife."

A dispatch comes from Philadelphia stating that at a meeting of the Afro-American Press Association certain intelligent negroes that is, certain men who claim to be intelligent have advised the negro to use the shot gun. This is bad advice to say the least. These very men who advise the negroes to use the shot gun dare not go South and advise the negro to do so. It is all very well to stand on northern ground and advise the negro to do that which will not be advised in the South. The Afro-American Press Association has missed its calling. The Negro Editors who meet in convention cannot, it seems, discuss subjects pertaining to newspapers, without they divert to politics and such matters that seem to excite the ignorant negro to do that which they will not do themselves. The Southern negro will succeed if the Northern negro doesn't advise him wrong. The advice of THE BEE is, to the Southern negro, not to shoot if he can help it and if he is compelled to shoot let it be only in selfe defense or when his home is invaded. There are some good white people South who will not tolorate lynch law. The way to stop lynch law is for those who commit heneous crimes to cease doing so. The Press is an Educator, but the press is in the hands of a person who is hot headed and reckless, can soon destroy a race of people. The negroes of the South are suffering to day from the bad advice of would be leaders. The negro South should live in peace and happiness with his neighbor. Associate with his own women and don't attempt to insault any one. Be industrious and manly. Work and save money If these precipts are followed there will be no cause for the shot gun. The shot gun has been used and what has been the result? There will be no cause for any disagreeament between the colored people South and their white neighbors if the proper advice is given to the ignorant masses. It is believed that the white men South, that, is some of them, are friendly disposed toward the negro. Gentlemen of the Afro-American Press, your advice is wrong.

The Afro-American Council.

The Council met in Philadelphia and what did it do? It is surprising to The Bee why it is that the Council should go in o the State of Louisiana and take up a cause to be tested in the United States Supreme Court and appeal to the county for money to prosecute the case. Why is it? The negroes in the State of Louisiana are better off than the negroes are in any other State in the union and for all that, the Council is compelled to appeal to the citizens of the District of Columbia for the aid to prosecute its case. Why doesn't the Council do like the colored people in the State of Virginia in testing the unconstitutionality of an election law? The colored people in Virginia have asked for $60,000, and no doubt in the next ten days they shall have raised about $35,000 of this amount. And just think of it, the Afro-American Council has been seven years endeaving to raise $100, to pay white lawyers, while the negroes of Virginia intend to raise $60,000 in ten days to pay colored lawyers This is a great difference between the negroes of the State of Virginia and the Afro-American Council.

The Jim Crow Car.

There is a great deal of agitation going on throughout the country about the jim crow car law that has been recently enacted by state legislatures. The negro should not complain about this law, because he is responsible for its enactment. The negro cannot hope to be placed upon an equal footing with his more fortunate brethren because he is doing nothing to commend or entitle him to such recognition that is accorded to the white man. There are negroes who become disgusted with his brothers. And why? It is because the majority of them will not keep themselves clean nor do they care what the condition of their garments are when they enter a street car or any other place. The more cleanly and respectful negro must suffer because of the carelessness of those who don't care about their condition. All negroes are not alike any more than are all white people. An example of the frolics and antics of the negro may be seen on the cars that go to Chesapeake Beach Junction. The noisy and dirty negro as well as the second class white man will be seen in all their glory. You will see among the passengers the noisy whites and blacks You will see refined whites and blacks. You will see the ignorant whites as well as the illiterate blacks. You will see the dirty whites as well as the dirty blacks. Notwithstanding, the dirty whites as well as the illiterate whites are permitted to go to Chesapeake Beach where the most refined and highly educated blacks dare not attempt to go. And why? Because the few illiterate and dirty blacks have no regard for themselves. This is why "the jim crow car law" has been enacted by the legislatures.

Tillman and the Negro.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina is a peculiar individual. The last sensational utterance is, that the theory of Prof. B. T. Washington is dangerous to the South. Men like Mr. Aike Tillman should be permanently retired because he is an impediment to our modern civilization. If the classics and higher education are dangerous to the negro and industrial education will effect the white man south, what is left for the negro to do? Will Senator Tillman please explain what is best for the negro to learn so that he will not disturb the equilibrium of the good white people of the south? He doesn't want him to vote; he objects to higher education and the theory of Prof. Booker T. Washington is all wrong in his estimation.

For the benefit of Mr. Tillman THE BEE will suggest that the negro intends to learn everything that the white man learns and invent such things that are impossible for the white man to invent, Mr. Tilman to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Clean Record.

Gushley—Col. Blunose boasts that in al his experience as a soldier he never knew what it was to retreat.

Lushley—Why, he doesn't even know what it is to treat once.—Phil.

QUEER INSECT MENU.

Ants, Grasshoppers and Worms That Are Good to Eat.

French Naturalist Thinks They Would Be Considered Dainties If We Could Only Overcome the Prejudice of Ages.

M. Daguin, a distinguished French naturalist, calls attention to the fact that insects are among the most wholesome and harmless of creatures to eat, because they live almost exclusively on vegetable food. He condemns crustaceans, headed by the lobster, because they live upon dead things.

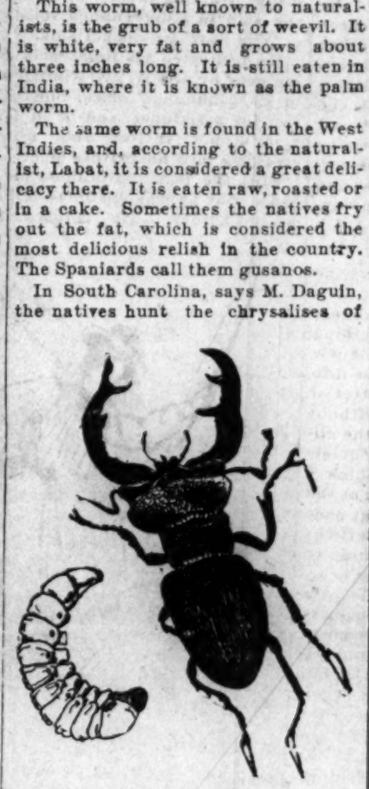
M. Daguin is so impressed by the value of good insects as food, says the Chicago American, that he has compiled a book on the subject, telling about the ancient and modern races who have fattened themselves on these humble creatures.

A great many savage races to-day regard insects as a great delicacy, and quite a number of individuals in Europe have taken the same view. Dr. Gastier, a distinguished deputy, delighted to eat May bugs, which he skinned like shrimps. When spring came one could not make him a more welcome present than a box of live May bugs. It seems that from time immemorial the insects of the coleoptera family have been greatly relished. Aelianus remarks that "the king of the Indians does not eat the fruit of the palm tree like Greeks, but he regales himself on a worm that grows in the interior of the tree."

This worm, well known to naturalists, is the grub of a sort of weevil. It is white, very fat and grows about three inches long. It is still eaten in India, where it is known as the palm worm.

The same worm is found in the West Indies, and, according to the naturalist, Labat, it is considered a great delicacy there. It is eaten raw, roasted or in a cake. Sometimes the natives fry out the fat, which is considered the most delicious relish in the country. The Spaniards call them gusanos.

In South Carolina, says M. Daguin, the natives hunt the chrysalises of



EDIBLE BEETLE AND GRUB.
(Considered a Delicacy in the West Indian Islands.)

wasps, which they consider an exquisite dish. The natives of Guiana eat the wasps.

Many ants, like bees, are honey bearers. These insects abound in Mexico. Rev. Father Cook has written an interesting study of one species of these ants abounding in that part of Colorado known as the Garden of the Gods. This ant is known as Myrmecocystus melliger. Certain individuals develop an abdomen as large as a grape. These are the honey bearers. The Indians devour these insects eagerly.

The termite, commonly known as the white ant, is cooked and eaten with joy by the people of Guiana. This is the most destructive of all the ants. It is not, strictly speaking, an ant. Maj. Serpa Pinto records the love of certain South African tribes for ants as a diet. Sir Samuel Baker, governor of Equatorial Africa, mentions that he tried fried white ants and found them very good.

Prof. Koenig considers white ants a very strengthening nourishment, but exciting and should be used with caution.

Grasshoppers, sacred to the ancient muses, have long been a favorite food. Aristotle tells us that the Greeks ate many varieties of grasshoppers.

Prince Henry of Orleans relates that along the banks of the Mekong river, in Siam, young women hunt water grasshoppers, which they afterward sell in the market.

Locusts are as much relised as grasshoppers. The plague of locusts mentioned in the Bible doubtless consists of edible insects, but there were more of them than the Egyptians could digest at one time.

The Arabs of the region where the children of Israel tarried so long still gorge themselves with locusts. Diodorus Siculus informs us that the Ethiopians pot them and preserve their locusts with saltpetre.

Many species of flies of the same family as our common house fly are eaten. David Livingstone says that the people along the Congo make cakes out of small flies. They tasted to him like caviar.

The Filipinos eat water beetles and worms, not to mention bats, which happen not to be insects.

Has a Ten-Foot Bed.

Miss Ella Ewing, the Missouri giantess, has erected a house for herself in Gavin, a town in that state. The doors in her home are ten feet high, and the ceilings 12 feet. Her height is eight feet four inches, and she sleeps on a bed ten feet long.

HOWLED FOR A BARREL.

While Paul McLain Swam Under Water a Tramp Made Away With His Clothes.

"Oh, for a barrel," sighed Paul McLain, as the Desplaines river rippled slowly and soothingly under his ears, a tiny little wavelet rising now and then to caress his firmly molded chin.

"Oh, for a barrel of any kind. In the absence of pants give me a pickel barrel, a vinegar barrel or any old kind of a barrel that will save me from the clutches of the Civic Purity league as I go home."

It should be explained, says the Chicago American, that Mr. McLain

SHOUTED FOR SUCCOR.

is a clerk in the employ of E. A. Cummings, Washington and Dearborn streets, and when he received his weekly stipend Saturday afternoon he decided to have a frolic in the Desplaines river at Fourteenth street. McLain piled his clothes neatly beneath a sheltering tree, and there and then, with one exulting, joyous bound into the river's arms he leaped. When he came to the surface a stranger was standing on the bank.

"Can you swim under water?" asked the stranger.

"Sure," said McLain.

"Show me how you do it," said the stranger. "I'll count while you are under."

When McLain came to the surface the stranger was gone. He looked to the bank where his clothes had been, but no longer could he see the bright glint of his garter buckle, and the passionate gloss of his red hosiery had faded away. So had his trousers, which contained the weekly stipend.

McLain heard the merry voices of the laborers as they trudged along and he shouted for help. He shouted nearly all the afternoon before he found a man who would lend him a pair of trousers and an old coat. The police say that tramps lie in wait along the river for just such opportunities.

AVENGED BY LOVER.

Father Whips His Daughter and Is, in Turn, Whipped by the Girl's Best Young Man.

The Toledo (O.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes that six miles west of there is a hamlet known as "Rattlesnake Corners," where lives a farmer named Jacob Dompsey, who has a pretty daughter named Birdie, aged 19 years. A young farm hand named Nathan Johnston won his way to the young girl's heart. The girl's father objected to Johnston paying attention to his daughter and so informed both.

The other evening he caught the two lovers together near the girl's home

DOMPSEY HOWLED WITH PAIN.

and the father tried to give Johnston a sound thrashing, which he would have accomplished only for the girl's interference. The father then ordered the girl into the house, and the neighbors say punished her severely with a strap.

Young Johnston, who had gone home, heard of this, and, enlisting the help of his brother, started toward the Dompsey household. After entering the house the girl's father and the two Johnston boys discussed the matter warmly, and the lover declared he did not care how much Dompsey beat him, but he must not whip the girl. Finally the two brothers seized Dompsey and carried him struggling to the barn, securely bound him with ropes and straps in a stall and then administered to him the same kind of a beating with straps that he was accused of giving his daughter.

Dompsey howled and danced with pain, but finally begged for mercy and promised not to touch his daughter again or interfere with her love affairs.

It is stated the Johnston boys and Dompsey shook hands and made up before separating, and he solemnly promised not to prosecute the boys.

THE WAYS OF WOMAN

Hotel Clerk Swears They Are Absolutely Inscrutable.

Tells of a Mistake He Made About a Female Guest Who Had Ordered Nineteen Cocktails Within Sixty Minutes.

"The ways of woman?" repeated the hotel clerk to a New York Sun reporter. "Yes, you get a good insight into them in a hotel." Then in a lower tone, with a touch of reminiscence in it, he added: "Do you know, they are much like the ways of Providence, inscrutable and past finding out? And you are likely to jump the wrong way in judging a woman's motives. Now, I'll tell you a story to illustrate that.

"The other day a well-groomed woman drove up to the hotel in a hansom. She was becomingly dressed and looked city bred. She was particular to get a good suite of rooms and paid for them in advance. I saw to it that she was shown up to her apartment and then gave no further thought to her. She was unaccompanied.

"Some time later my assistant remarked that the guest in 47 was doing a land-office business at the bar, but I paid no attention to his comment, because it is my policy to discourage any seeming familiarity between employes of the hotel and its guests. But I violated my own rule a few minutes later, when the very excellent and discreet mixer of drinks of the house, who has been in its employ for 20 years and has privileges that are denied ordinary barkeeps, came to the desk with an apologetic air in his face and asked for a word with me.

"'What is it, Charles?' I said.

"'Excuse me, sir,' he said, 'but I—well, I thought sir, as how I'd better call your attention to the guest in 47.'

"'Forty-seven, Charles?' said I and then, as I repeated the number I recalled, dimly, the remark the assistant clerk had made about the

"THERE ARE THE COCKTAILS."

guest in 47 doing business with the bar.

"'Yes, sir, 47, sir, and I thought I'd tell you as how I'd sent up 19 cocktails to the room within an hour, sir.'

"Nineteen cocktails in an hour, mind you! And I hold that's a whole lot too many in a respectable hotel. Yes, even though the woman's city bred. But I flatter myself that I concealed the astonishment that I felt, for I'm a firm believer in office discipline. Accordingly I thanked Charles for coming to me and told him that he might leave the matter in my hands.

"A moment later found me knocking on the door of 47, and without delay, such as might have been expected, the woman of the hansom appeared, and, in view of the determination I had reached, she was provokingly sober and self-possessed. I had put all suavity aside, for I meant to deal with the case in a manner to uphold the reputation of the hotel.

"'I am sorry to say to you, madam,' I ejaculated, in a freezing tone, 'that these rooms are required, and I shall have to ask you to give them up.'

"The very next minute I regretted that I had been quite so hasty, for in a gentle but dignified manner she asked me to enter the room that our conversation might not be public. Still I was in no mood to have the wool pulled over my eyes by a woman, much less by a woman who had ordered 19 cocktails within an hour.

"'I believe I recognize you as the hotel clerk,' the little woman said; and again I wondered that she showed no signs of intoxication. 'Will you please inform me why you want the rooms when I have already paid for them?'

"I could have sworn that the woman was perfectly sober, but the thought of these 19 cocktails was too overpowering and I blurted out:

"'We don't care for women like you in this hotel. A woman that drinks 19 cocktails in an hour can't stay here.'

"Well, she straightened up a little and the corners of her mouth were twitching with the suspicion of a smile as she pointed to the mantel over the fireplace.

"'There,' she said, 'are the cocktails. Did you think that I drank them? I only ordered them for the cherries, of which I am very fond.'

"Do? Well, what could I do but get down on my marrowbones?' But what do you think of the ways of woman?"

Civilization Decays Teeth.

It is a notable fact that nearly all savages have sound teeth. Decayed teeth are an evidence of civilization.

NEW STYLE INCUBATOR.

Eight Little Louisville Chickens Thrive Under the Protection of a Plain Feather Duster.

According to the Louisville Courier-Journal eight fluffy little chickens belonging to a family living on Twelfth street, near Broadway, in that city have a queer mother. For the past two weeks the only protection they have had has been a big feather duster. The substitute for the mother has served its purpose so well that the family expects to raise chickens in the same way every year.

The chickens were hatched about three weeks ago, their mother being an old hen which the family had bought in market and had intended to

THE LATEST INCUBATOR.

fatten and eat. Before she arrived at the proper condition to be baked she took a notion to set. As is usual in such cases persuasion was vain, and she held to her determination to raise a family. A dozen eggs were given her and she hatched out eight chicks. Of these she was very proud. About two weeks ago a number of friends from out of town visited the family unexpectedly. The problem of what to have for dinner was a serious one, as it was Sunday and no groceries were open. It was suggested that the hen be killed, but the children were not willing that the chickens should be left to shift for themselves at so tender an age.

The problem was solved by the boy, who suggested that the hen be killed and the big feather duster be substituted for the hen. The duster was suspended just above the floor in the corner of the kitchen, and the chickens placed under it in a box.

There they have remained ever since and are growing rapidly. They seem to take kindly to the innovation, and at the first sign of danger they all retreat to the duster, nestling among the feathers.

WAS TOO AESTHETIC.

Maine Man Asks for Divorce Because His Wife Fed Him on Ice Cream and Caramels.

Peter Hagin, of Canalport, Me., wants the courts to free him from his wife. The trouble with Mrs. Hagin is that she dislikes the more prosaic forms of housework and doesn't bake anything but angel food cake or sew anything but piano covers and sofa pillows. "Think of it, judge," said Mr. Hagin on the stand. "I come home at night and sit down for a nice, comfortable meal, and all there is to eat is a chocolate blancmange and tutti frutti.

"I leave my shirt to have buttons sewed on, and when I come back at night it has two storks and a lady bird hand painted on the back and hung across the fireplace as a Japanese screen. My wife is a good woman, but she isn't practical; her head is up in the clouds. She thinks it is plebeian and common to bake bread or boil ham.

DECORATING HUBBY'S SHIRT.

She wouldn't cook an onion for a thousand dollars.

"She painted roses on all the plates **and the paint** came off and made the **whole family** sick. I wanted her to **put a patch** in the bay window of a **pair of my old** trousers and she took **the trousers** and cut them up and made **do funnies** out of 'em to go over the **backs of chairs.** I don't want to kick, **judge, but if** you never ate anything **but ice cream** for breakfast, strawberry **shortcake** for dinner and angel food for supper, you would find out why two years of that sort of thing would induce a hankering for baked beans and a divorce."

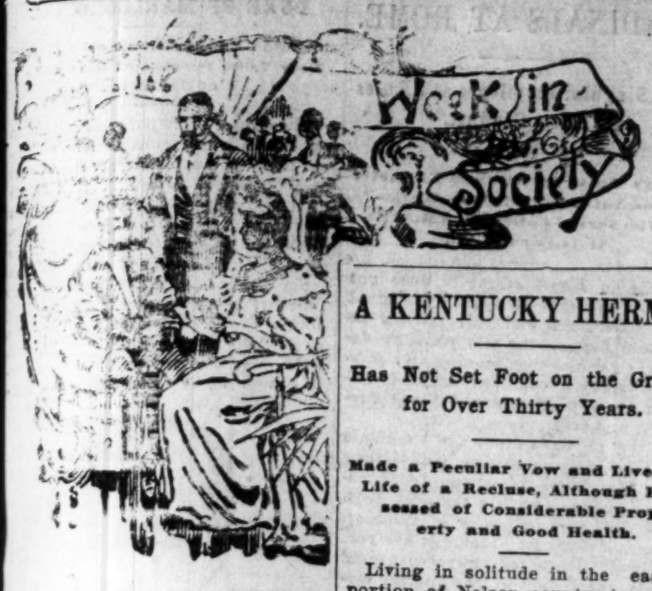
The judge smiled sympathetically and promised to weigh the case carefully, saying he feared there was lack of domestic balance.

Sentenced for 1,088 Years.

One of the longest and direst sentences ever pronounced upon a criminal is probably contained in a decision of a judge in Naples, who inflicted recently upon an Italian adventurer, who pleaded guilty to and was convicted of 64 separate forgeries. The judge figured up the penalties and officially sentenced the prisoner to 1,088 years of solitary confinement.

After We Are Articulated.

A skeleton measures one inch less than the height of a living man.



Dr. J. R. Francis has returned to the city.

Miss Laura G. Arnold is at Plainefield, N. J.

Miss Lula Peebles is visitlng Plainefield, N. J.

Prof. H. M. Brown has returned to Hampton.

Mrs. Grace Scott Harlem, of 11 St., continues ill.

Miss Mabel Turner will spend August at Colonial Beach.

Miss Beatrice Warrick of Le Droit Park is visiting the Misses Wormely.

Mr. and Mrs. Octavlous Williams and little Vivian are at Colonial Beach.

Mr. Samuel Lacey left the city for the Afro-American Convention Tuesday.

Mrs. Collins and her daughter Miss Louise, will spend a fortnight at Atlantic City.

Mrs. S. M. Pierce and Mrs. Frances Pian have returned from the mountains of Va.

Mr. A. F. Boston has just returned from drinking the Sulphur water at Piney Point, Md.

Mrs. Lettie Curtis of 1100 Third St. N. W. has been quite ill during the last two weeks.

Miss Elenora Robinson of Le Droit Park has returned to the City, after spending a month at Hampton.

Mr. McKenzie Scott, the well known Undertaker of the Southwest continues very ill.

Miss Ida Washington of Le Droit Park, has returned from Hampton, Va. after a most delightful trip.

Mrs. Daniel Murray and family will spend the remainder of the Summer in the Mountains.

Register J. W. Lyons and Recorder H. P. Cheatham did not attend the Afro-American Council.

Miss Martha A. Browne has returned from Cloppers, Md., looking the very picture of health.

Misses Anna, Bertha and Lizzie Howard of Defrees St., are recreating at Barbersville, Va.

Mrs. Sprague and her daughther, Miss Rosa, are at Opequon, Va.

Rev. Thomas o' Asbury will take his vacation this week.

Mrs. Ethel Davis Wyche is expected in the city this week. She will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Davis of 19th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Payne are rusticating at Staunton Va., and will be joined later by Miss Belle Harris, from which place they will sojourn at Niagara Falls.

Miss Mamie Sidney is gradually improving and is the recipient of a handsome rolling chair from the Christian Endeavor Society of the 19th St. Baptist church.

Mrs. Rosa (Edmunds) Alexander is undecided where she will recuperate for the month of August.

Misses A. E. Chase, Alice Jackson and Flora Leary will leave the city this week to be gone several weeks.

Miss Lenora Randolph of 333 Le Droit Park will leave Monday next for New York, Newport and Boston. She will be absent a month.

Miss Sarah Washington of 1523 Pierce Place will go to Atlantic City for two weeks.

Mr. J. M. White, of Altoona, Pa., was in the city this week, the guest of Mrs. Banks 11th Street, N. W. He left for his home Friday. Mr. White is one of the most enterprising young men of Altoona, Pa.

Mrs. S. M. Aneerson Milton and her babies accompanied by their nurse will leave the city Monday morning for the mountains of Virginia. They will be gone for two months.

Misses Ella Jennings, Ida Washington and Elenore Robinson will leave Monday next for Poultin's Point, Md., where they remain until September 15th.

Misses J. E. Anderson and R. L. Lee returned to the city from Buffalo N. Y., and Cleveland Ohio, this week and the former lady left Tuesday morning for Summit Point, West, Va.

Minister Wu is of the opinion that the easiest way to keep his countrymen out of the United States is to impose an educational test on all Chinese who wish to land. He says that the Chinese to whom the exclusion act applies are exceedingly ignorant, being generally unable to read or write their own language, so that the means he suggests would put a stop to nearly all the smuggling of human contraband.

A KENTUCKY HERMIT

Has Not Set Foot on the Ground for Over Thirty Years.

Made a Peculiar Vow and Lives the Life of a Recluse, Although Possessed of Considerable Property and Good Health.

Living in solitude in the eastern portion of Nelson county, ten miles from Bardstown, is one of the most singular characters in Kentucky.

Now in his seventy-fifth year, he has not touched foot to the earth for over 30 years.

Basil Hayden, says the Philadelphia Press, is one of the wealthiest farmers in a district composed of 12 counties, and is descended from a family well known in the pioneer annals of the state.

Many of them have also been distinguished in the different lines of life.

One of his brothers, Raymond H. Hayden, for years held a controlling interest in one of the most famous distilleries in the United States. He, too, had peculiar ideas and lived a bachelor all his life, and at last died at an advanced age under singular circumstances.

He was found dead in his orchard a number of years ago, a bottle that had contained poison lying by his side. It was generally thought that he had committed suicide, but there were some who held the opinion that he had met with foul play and the poison bottle was placed near him for a blind.

Basil Hayden, "The Hermit," as he is known throughout the section in which he lives, in his youth was a social leader and very popular with a large circle of friends.

When the war broke out he entered the confederate army and made a good soldier to the end.

When he returned home he found his slaves free and his property greatly damaged. The emancipation of his negroes affected him seriously, and he brooded over it constantly.

He became sullen and morose, declining all overtures at friendliness on the part of his neighbors. He

COUNTING HIS MONEY.

declared that the Lord had dealt harshly and unjustly with him in depriving him of his slaves, and out of revenge he registered a terrible oath that he would never again put his foot to the Lord's ground, and so far he has kept his vow.

Never since the registration of his vow has he appeared without his door, nor will he have converse with anyone save one or two, who are immediately connected with him, and then his words are of the briefest possible character.

His landed interests are extensive, and under the management of a competent overseer yield him a handsome income.

The overseer makes his reports to the queer old man in his darkened indoor retreat, who gives his orders and directions as tersely as possible.

He has never spoken to a woman since his self-imposed exile, nor will he allow one to be employed upon his place.

How he spends his time within his darkened room no one knows, but it is said that one employment is the counting of money, of which he is said to have a vast amount in gold and silver.

Be it as it may, a Bardstown banker twice a year visits Mr. Hayden, and through him the recluse settles his financial matters with the outside world.

Mr. Hayden is described as a fine-looking man, with a full beard and flowing hair. His confinement has bleached him until he is as white as an infant and his hands are as soft as raw cotton.

He had a sale of mules at his farm recently, and a number of animals were sold at fancy prices.

A large number of people were present at the sale, but never a glance was caught of Mr. Hayden. His instructions to the auctioneer were sent out by the overseer, written in a crabbed hand, and were very direct.

Diplomacy for Home Use.

"Oh, yes, I always let my girl go just as soon as the summer fairly begins."

"Why? Do you prefer to do your own work in hot weather?"

"No, but it gives me an excuse to let my husband know that we can't possibly be visited by any of his people."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Watson's Park,

AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT

ON

GLEN ECHO RAILWAY. MD.

A Fine place for pleasure seekers. Bring your children and husbands, bring their families, and enjoy an outing at this delightful SUMMER RESORT. Shade trees, cooling and refreshing breeze. Take F street car and continue your ride to GLEN ECHO junction. Take the car there for CHEVY CHASE, that stops at the PARK ENTERANCE. If you take the avenue car, 7th or 14th street car for CHEVY CHASE and Change at the junction, take the GLEN ECHO car and come directly to

watson's Park.

IN DISTANT PLACES.

There are 2,364 banks in Japan, representing $253,249,936.

The population of Buenos Ayres on January 1 was 821,293.

Only 12 acres in every 100 of Japan's 47,000 square miles are under cultivation.

Sydney, 10,126 miles from London as the crow flies, is the most distant large town from England.

Australia, 26 times larger than the whole of the British Isles, has a population smaller than that of London.

The khedive of Egypt is an energetic fireman and has his palace fitted up with all the latest fire extinguishers. He has periodic fire drills for his household and occasionally turns in a false alarm in the small hours.

Owing to competition with Spain, Italy and northern Africa, where labor is cheaper, French farmers are abandoning the cultivation of olive groves. In the department of Marseilles alone within six months 40,000 olive trees were uprooted.

LIFE ON THE STAGE.

Charlotte Crane is to join Julia Marlowe's company.

John Drew and his daughter Louisa will make a European trip this summer.

Sarah Bernhardt may produce a French version of "Mistress Nell" in Paris.

A new play which made a hit in London is by Capt. Basil Hood, and is called "Sweet and Twenty."

E. H. Sothern has written a curtain-raiser with the curious title of "Never Trouble Trouble Until Trouble Troubles You."

A bill has been prepared to introduce in the Prussian parliament to prolong the copyrights on Wagner's works. Under this law they will not become public property till 1933.

Coquelin is responsible for a story to the effect that just before Bernhardt last left Europe Rostand read to her his latest tragedy, and the actress, bursting into tears over the story, was confined to her bed for several days.

The Comforts of Home.

Church—Have you a cosy corner in your house?

Gotham—Oh, yes; my wife has arranged two of them.

"You must enjoy them after a hard day's work."

"Enjoy nothing! The cat has one and my wife's dog occupies the other!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Almost Married Wrong Man.

What would have been a rather serious complication was averted by the presence of mind of a bride at Towson a night or two ago, says the Baltimore Sun. To the best man was given the honor of escorting the bride to the altar, while the groom followed with the bridesmaid. Whether the groom and his best man forgot their positions or both went into a trance, is not known. They did not exchange places, but stood, the best man with the bride and the groom with the bridesmaid, as the clergyman began the ceremony. Then the bride realized that she was about to be married to "the other man" and objected. In a moment or two she got things straightened out and the ceremony proceeded. It was a narrow escape.

Friendly Treatment Bad Enough.

Towne—I'd hate to have that man for an enemy.

Browne—Who is he?

"I don't know, but he punched my head once."

"Well, if he wasn't an enemy, I'd like to—"

"O, you see it was all a mistake. After he punched me he said: 'Excuse me, Buddy, I took yer fur a friend o' mine.'"—Philadelphia Press.

A Sense of Regret.

"Don't you think a man ought to look up to his ancestors?" asked the man of aristocratic tendencies.

"Yes," answered the prosaic person. "But the trouble about so many distinguished ancestors of a century or so is that they insisted on going out and getting into fights instead of learning to read and write."—Washington Star.

Proof Positive.

Cassidy—I heard a man the day sayin' thot Adam and Eve war Chinese.

Finnigan—Tut, tut! Shure annywan cud tell they war Irish.

"Is it so?"

"Av coorse. They war evicted, so they must a' been Irish."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Beautiful Broche Free

IF you want a beautiful Brooche, a Hand Painted Miniature Picture FREE, Send at once YOUR PHOTOGRAPH on Tin-Type and Receive a Hand Painted Brooche. These brooches are put in rolled gold frames. Every one guaranteed. end one dollar for 6 months subscription for THE BEE or two dallars for one year. If you send in your subscription for six months with your picture you will receive one Brooch of yourself or any one whose picture you may send, One Years subscription will entitle you to Two Brooches. Call and see samples or send your Subsription with Photograph or tin-type to

The Bee Printing Co.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Four million horses have died or been killed in war in the last 80 years.

It is claimed that alcohol can be made from sorghum pulp—the refuse from the sorghum mill.

A mountain goat farm is a new business in Center and Tioga counties, Pa. A pioneer in the business opens with cleared mountain land and a consignment of 1,000 white goats, costing $18 a head.

On the battleship Maine, sunk in Havana harbor, are 162 complete engines, and the contractor who is raising the wreck is confident that all are uninjured. The ship is worth $2,000,000 if she can be patched up.

The advance in the arts of printing and illustrating is perhaps nowhere more clearly shown than in matter issued by railroad and hotel people. It is advertising, but of such a dainty sort that one forgets the business side of the proposition.—Springfield Republican.

To kill a cat by shooting, aim either (1) directly between and above the eyes; or (2) behind the ear, the gun being pointed forward. The latter shot, if aimed at such an angle as to enter the base of the spinal cord, should produce instant death. Use a good pistol; never a shotgun, as the latter both destroys the skin (if it be valuable) and causes a lingering, painful death.

A Practical Turn.

Mr. Slimpurse—People say that a young couple can get along very nicely nowadays on a small income, if the —er—wife is of a practical turn of mind.

Sweet Girl—Oh, I'm real practical. My favorite piano piece is an imitation of the spinning wheel.—N. Y. Weekly.

GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

A New York joker entered a ten-cent cat at a pet stock show and took a first prize.

In the schedule of a New York bankrupt recently filed in court it appears that he owes $30 for beer and $26 pew rent.

A reporter's census of a mile of residences on Fifth avenue, New York, returns a total of 15 children under the age of 12, an average of one child in three houses. On the East side the investigator found 63 children in one tenement-house.

Some time during the last half of the twentieth century—possibly at the dawn of the twenty-first—the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York city, will be formally dedicated. This, the most remarkable building of the western hemisphere, marks the entrance of the United States upon an era of cathedral construction in the manner and the spirit of the cathedral builders of old Europe.

During July and August Our Store Closes at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 1 P. M.

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—and we sell only the best and most of the Chinese and Japanese varieties. Our credit prices are as low as such qualities can be bought for anywhere. Our Refrigerators have double cases, and are famous ice savers; all sizes—all prices. Baby Carriages and Go Carts are here in a great variety of styles—a handsome Lace-covered Parasol included with each one.

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AND HAIR STRAIGHTENER.

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A PEACH-LIKE complexion obtained if used as directed. Will turn the skin of a black or brown person four or five shades lighter, and a mulatto person perfectly white. In forty-eight hours a shade or two lighter will be noticeable. Is does not turn the skin in spots but bleaches out white, the skin remaining beautiful without continual use. Will remove wrinkles, freckles, dark spots, pimples or bumps or black heads, making the skin very soft and smooth. Small pox pits, tan, liver spots removed without harm to the skin. When you get the color you wish, stop using the preparation.

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that goes in every one dollar box is enough to make anyone's hair grow long and straight, and keeps it from falling out. Highly perfumed and makes the hair soft and easy to comb. Many of our customers say one of our dollar boxes is worth ten dollars, yet we sell it for one dollar a box.

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CRANE AND CO.,
122 West Broad Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

MISCELLANEOUS BITS.

The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 534 pounds.

The London dog show, to be held in Crystal palace, has 12,121 entries.

We pay in the neighborhood of $50,000,000 a year in taxes on sugar.

Fifty-one out of 1,000 men marry younger than 21, 168 per 1,000 women.

One hundred pounds of raw fowl equals 87 pounds boiled, but only 80 pounds roast.

Fifteen per cent. of the street lamps in Great Britain are fitted with incandescent mantles.

A trained cat in Newark, N. J., seeing a building afire, set up a howl by which the structure was saved.

The Japanese have tried the western education for their girls, and put it softly down as unsuitable.

In 1879 1 person in each 7,503,105 carried by British railways was killed. In 1896 only one in every 196,067,935.

Najib Taky-Uddeen, the assistant surgeon whose assignment to Columbus barracks was announced a couple of days ago, is a Syrian, 23 years old. He studied with American missionaries in Beirut, came to this country, filed papers for citizenship and completed his education at the University of Michigan, studying medicine there. He served as hospital steward in the war with Spain and upon examination passed with an unusually high average.

"Who is that girl with a face full of freckles over yonder?"

"She's a recent importation from Switzerland."

"Ah, I see. Dotted Swiss."—Detroit Free Press.

A Big Difference.

Jack—Don't you think that woman, as a rule, prefers a man who is her master?

Ethel—Not at all. She prefers one who thinks he is.—Tit-Bits.

Hasty and Harsh.

Hasty judgments are apt to be harsh.—Ram's Horn.

THEY SAY—

This is a world of sin.

He knows his business.

Boys should learn trades.

Be truthful in all you say.

This is a world of progress.

All that glitter is not gold.

Think well before you speak,

Do you know what to say always.

The negro attorney has lots to earn.

A truthful person is an honest person.

The greatest man is he who helps humanity.

Judge O'Donnell is making a good judge.

The Pen and Pencil Club is a actor.

It is the good man who does good deeds.

You should speak well of those you know and say nothing against those you don't know.

Because others speak ill of one don't you do so.

Preachers who condemn gambling are guilty by some acts more serious.

The Summer Schools may be doing some good.

You may run from those who are your best friends, but in course of time you will regret it.

If you want to be respected, respect yourself.

The Metropole club is a great institution.

Be truthful always it will pay.

Your first duty is to be true to your friend.

You never see your mistake until it is too late.

You should not be too certain in any thing.

Some people don't know when they are doing well.

Be what you are and not what you pretend to be.

Some people don't know when they are doing well.

We often lose a good and sincere friend in our efforts to please those who want to use us.

Don't imagine because you are on top that you don't need friends.

We get too conceited at times.

True friendship is only found in those who are honest.

Do what you think is best and then you will not make any mistake.

This is a world in which you will find trouble.

Don't change old friends for new ones.

You will never see your mistakes until it is too late.

Major Sylvester is a model commander.

There will be several changes in the District government soon.

Correspondents are numerous,

They write much and say a little.

If you want to know the news read THE BEE.

The democratic party, in Maryland, will give the republicans a hard push.

If you don't know what you are talking about keep your mouth shut,

The Pen and Pencil Club is a good organization.

The next presidential candidate will come from the West.

Be sure that you stick to your friends.

Don't be too previous neither should you allow yourself to know too much.

Be certain that you are right and then go ahead.

A good man will do good deeds.

Some things will be done contrary to reason.

Politicians don't know it all.

Why not abolish the police court after the passage of the new bill.

The man who knows it all should never be consulted.

You may deceive some people but you can't deceive all the people.

You may deceive your friends some times but not all the time.

When you have a good friend hold him. He is hard to find.

OVERDUE BILL PAID.

Sultan Settles Claims Held Against Him by Uncle Sam.

European Diplomats Astounded by Minister Leishman's Success Which Was Due to Firmness and Persistency.

John G. A. Leishman, United States minister to Turkey, who collected the long-outstanding debt of the sublime porte to the American government, was recently transferred from his post as minister to Switzerland to the mission at Constantinople. He is a native of Pennsylvania and a resident of Pittsburgh. His wealth, which is very great, was accumulated in the iron and steel industry, from which he retired a few years ago. This successful diplomat was reared in the Protestant orphan asylum at Allegheny. He began his business career as an office boy for a physician and left that place to accept a similar occupation with the Shoenberger Steel company. This was a lucky stroke. In 12 years he was cashier of the company and later formed a partnership with W. P. Snyder in the iron brokerage business. In 1886 he formed his connection with the Carnegie company and remained with that concern until 1897. He is noted for his fine judgment of paintings and for his rare capacity as a host.

Congratulations are appropriately offered to Secretary Hay and Mr. Leishman upon their remarkable success in collecting that old $95,000 claim of the United States. The achievement will be regarded as almost a miracle by the statesmen of Europe, says the Chicago Post. Nearly every civilized nation is Turkey's unwilling creditor, in the sense in which the United States was her creditor, but Uncle Sam is the only member of this "concert" who has actually "seen the color" of the sultan's money.

There seems to be no doubt that the debt has been collected. The amount was handed over to Minister Leishman, and by him placed in the Ottoman imperial bank to the credit of the United States. The United States has indulged in no threats or

JOHN G. A. LEISHMAN.
(United States Minister at Constantinople, Turkey.)

bluster; it has made no naval demonstrations in Turkish waters, though at one time the sensational newspapers published cock-and-bull stories about the likelihood of "war" between this country and Turkey over the claims in question.

The state department has been gentle, but firm and persistent. It has been at it for more than a decade. The claims, as readers are aware, are chiefly based on the property losses and other injuries sustained by our missionaries and educational institutions in connection with the Armenian atrocities. At first the porte denied all responsibility for the damage, asserting that it had been inflicted by rebellious subjects numerically stronger than the forces of the government. This excuse was easily riddled, and then the familiar game of procrastination and subterfuge was resorted to and continued for years.

Four or five American ministers have successively labored with the sultan and his advisers. They finally convinced him that, unlike Europe, the United States did not mix business with international politics. The future of Turkey, the designs of this or that power on Constantinople, the Balkan troubles and the whole question of the near east had nothing to do with the clear and simple case of discharging a just debt.

Kruger Sticks to Beer.

Paul Kruger's daily tipple is beer, and he rarely takes alcoholic spirits. He once drank a glass of champagne at Bloemfontein, after the signing of an alliance with the Orange Free State. He looked surprised as he drained the glass, then snorted disgustedly, and champagne has never passed his lips since.

Helen—Men are strange beings! I refused Ned Klinger years ago, because he is so much younger than I am, and he proposed again last week.

Ethel—Oh, well, he's nearer your

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IS GOOD
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Light Running
There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the
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It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (patented), no other has it; New Stand (patented), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.
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It can be worn in bed, a great desideratum to the young as tending to a perfect cure.
It is the only suitable truss for children and females.
The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or harm to the wearer.
It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.
Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)
Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss
In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side and measurement. Satisfaction given or money refunded when the truss is returned in good order Address:
L. C. Bailey,
Room 15, 609 F St., N. W.
or 2021 M St., N. W., Was. D. C.

Yabsley—There isn't a bigger nuisance than the man that is always insisting on treating.

Mudge—He isn't half so bad as the fellow that never treats at all.—Indianapolis Press.

CARDINALS AT ROME.

Have Singular Privileges and Rules for Their Conduct.

Always Dress in Red and Etiquette Does Not Allow Them to Walk—The Sacred College and How It Is Constituted.

While in Rome etiquette does not allow a cardinal to walk. He must have a carriage and pair. When he goes out beyond the city walls an attendant follows him. Going to a public ceremony at the Vatican he is entitled to a gala train of three carriages, and if a prince to four.

In the pope's chapel the cardinals kneel at the benches on which they sit. They wear at ceremonial functions a cassock with a train of cloth in winter and of moire in summer. Collars, shoes and stockings are red. The girdle is of red moire with gold tassels, the rochet of lace and the mozetta the same as the cassock. In Rome the rochet is covered with a red mantelletta; outside the city it is uncovered. The hat is red felt with gold tassels.

The cardinals di curia, or those residing in Rome, are entitled to a yearly income, or piatto cardinalizio of 32,000 lire—about $6,400—which is paid out of the ePter's pence. The cardinal dwelling ordinarily has these special apartments: At the entrance is an antechamber for the domestics. Above a credence are the arms of the cardinal under a canopy. On the wall are suspended his two kneeling cushions, one of red and the other of violet silk, and his two umbrellas of the same colors. These last are for covering him when he is making a solemn entry into a church or following the viaticum bareheaded. The second room is for the cardinal's secretary. The third is called the antechamber of the biretta, because the red biretta is placed there on a console before a crucifix. Then comes the throneroom.

When a cardinal asserts that the pope has said this or that, or has given such an order, he must be believed on his word without being obliged to

CARDINAL VANNUTELLI.
(The Most Popular Member of the "Sacred College.")

prove it. This is called the oruculum vivae vocis.

Cardinals should be 30 years of age. Mgr. Martinelli will be one of the youngest members of the college. He is now 53. Cardinal Skebensky, archbishop of Prague, is the youngest, being only 38. Cardinal Yives y Tuto comes next. He is 47. Then Mgr. Martinelli fits in, says the Baltimore Sun.

When the sacred college is complete there are 70 cardinals, namely six bishops, 50 priests and 14 deacons. Cardinals of a lower order have, with the consent of the pope, the right of option to pass to a higher order. The deacons can chose the vacant places of the cardinal priests if they have been deacons for ten years, and have been ordained to the priesthood. The senior cardinal priest present in Rome when one of the six bishoprics falls vacant has the option to succeed to it, with the exception of the sees of Ostia and of Porto, which are reserved for the dean and the subdean of the sacred college. The dean is the senior cardinal, dating from his promotion to one of the sees.

There are now 67 cardinals—40 Italians and 27 of other nationalities. It is said that Pope Leo XIII. desires always to have the membership near the plenum, or limit, and that he said just before making out the recent list of 12 new cardinals:

"Better that there should be as many as possible to choose from in the next conclave." Pope Pius IX., having had the longest reign, created the most cardinals, 179; Pope Leo XIII. has buried 136 cardinals since he began his pontificate.

Besides Cardinal Martinelli seven other cardinals have had to do with the church of North America. They are Cardinal Cheverus, the first bishop of Boston; Cardinal McCloskey, archbishop of New York; Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore; Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec; Cardinal Perisco, bishop of Savannah; Cardinal Mazzella, the Jesuit theologian and professor at the college at Woodstock, Md., and Cardinal Satolli, former delegate to the United States. Of these cardinals Cheverus, Perisco and Mazzella had left this country before they were created cardinals.

Rebuke to Stingy Employers.

Judge Danforth, of Maine, believes that a fair salary tends to keep a man honest. Lately, in speaking of a convicted bank cashier, he said: "I wish that the law permitted me to send with the accused every one of the bank directors who, through a long term of years, expected you to do your work, live respectably, bring up a large family and be honest—all on a salary of $600 a year."

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Consuelo Vanderbilt's Husband Will Fete 7,000 Persons at His Castle of Blenheim.

The duke of Marlborough is about to appear in a new role. There will occur at Blenheim palace, the duke's seat at Woodstock, Oxford, August 10, one of the largest political demonstrations of recent times. Its object is to celebrate the third unionist victory in the elections. Three thousand delegates from the conservative and liberal unionist associations throughout the country will be present, while the gathering will number in all about 7,000. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain will make addresses, and the

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH
(Will Entertain 7,000 Guests at Blenheim Castle.)

duke of Marlborough will preside. The duchess of Marlborough will entertain this great throng at luncheon in a huge tent especially erected upon the historic grounds. All unionist members of the house of commons have been invited. The palace will be opened for public inspection, and, in fact, Blenheim will be en fete as it has not been for many years. A distinguished house party will follow, several of the most prominent persons present remaining to the end of the week. Among the features of the fete will be a recital upon the celebrated organ in the long library, boating upon the lake and the rendering of band music during the entire day.

The duke of Marlborough said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"No significance is attached to the fete, so far as I am concerned; I did something similar five years ago, only on a much smaller scale. I thought this would be good for the unionist party, effectively prove its cohesion and the concord which prevails in the party, and also give the leaders a chance of personally thanking the agents and workers; so I asked them all to come to Blenheim."

The duke of Marlborough is not going to the United States, and has not the faintest idea of succeeding Lord Minto as governor general of Canada, he characterized both reports as utterly unfounded.

SCHLATTER IN JAIL.

"Divine Healer" Committed at Washington, D. C., as a Vagrant After Long Drunk.

Francis Schlatter, who still claims to be a divine healer, has been committed to the workhouse in Washington as a vagrant, charged with drunkenness. Schlatter once had many followers in the west, who believed in his divine power as a healer, but in the police court he sat among hardened criminals, and the police officers testified to finding him drunk with

FRANCIS SCHLATTER
(Divine Healer Sent to Workhouse as Long Debauch.)

crowd of boisterous boys around him.

A few days before he was arrested as insane, but was discharged. The officer who last arrested him Schlatter admitted that he had been drinking since July 3, and said he believed that about two days' confinement would do him good. He will have 30 days. In his own defense Schlatter testified that he came to Washington to get his wife, who had deserted him, to get her permission to sell some property in England. Becoming disheartened in his efforts he got drunk.

"What is your occupation?" asked the judge.

"I am a divine healer," was the answer.

"Then," said the court, "you should obey the Scriptural injunction: 'Physician, heal thyself.'"

Schlatter begged to be released from custody, but the court fined him ten dollars, with the alternative of 30 days in the workhouse.

After he was taken back to his cell the "healer" became alarmed lest the prison authorities should cut off his long blonde curls.

"If I am shorn of my locks," said he, "I will be ruined."

Ministers Have Long Lives.

The longevity of ministers has long since passed into a proverb. A report of the Church finds that of 12 deceased clergymen whose age was given the youngest was 64, the remaining 11 were 70 years old at least, and seven were over 80. The average age of the 12 was over 77.

RAILROADS.

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TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.
For Annapolis and way stations, week days, 7:15 8.30 a. m., 1.10, 5.40 p. m.
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For Round Bay and Bay Ridge, daily 3.00 p. m.
Leave Annapolis, week days, 6.45 8.55 a. m. 3.50 and 7.15 p. m.
Sundays 8.55 a. m. 3.50 and 7.45 p. m.
Leave Ray Ridge week days 7.00 p. m.
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Fare to Bay Ridge and return, 50c.
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For Winchester †8.35 a. m., †1.45, and †5.30 p. m.
For Luray, †3.45 p.m.
For Annapolis, †7.15, $8.30, †8.35 a. m., †12.15 and $4.35, †4.30 p .m.
For Frederick, †8.35, $9.00, †10.50, a. m., $1.15 †4.30, †5.30, 7.05 p. m,
For Hagerstown, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p.m.
For Boyd and way points, †8.35, $9.00 a. m., $1.15 †4.30, †5.30, *7.05 p. m.
For Gaithersburg and way points, †8.35, $9.00 a. m., †12.50, $1.15, †3.15, †4.30, *5.00, †5.30, *7.05, $10.15, †11.25 p. m.
For Washington Junction and way points †8.35, $1.00, a. m., $1.15, †4.30., †5.30, p. m.
For Baltimore, week days, x2.35, 5.00, 6.30, x7.05 x7.15, x8.30, 8.35, x9.30, x10.00 a. m., x12 0 m., 12.15, x1.10, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, x4.35, x5.05, x5.10, x5.30, x6.20, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.30, 11.35 p. m. Sundays, x2.35 x7.05 x7.15, 8.30, x9.00, a.m., x12.10, x1.10, 1.15, x3.00, x3.30, 4.35 x5.05, x5.10, 6.30, x8.00, x10 00, x11.30, x11.35 p. m.

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THE COUNTESS TOLSTOI.

Wife of the Noted Russian Reformer and Sociologist Has Shown Rare Devotion.

Countess Sophia Andrerovna Tolstoi, wife of the famous Russian novelist and sociologist, may be accounted one of the most remarkable women in Europe. She has stood fast by her husband's side in all his ups and downs of fortune and was his mainstay during his recent disgrace by the Russian government for having defended the liberty-loving students of St. Petersburg. Countess Totsloi is a genuine wife and mother and very different in her tastes from her philosopher husband. The count describes her as a "high flyer at fashion." Judging from accounts of a recent visitor to Russia, the same distinction characterizes the husband and wife. This visitor describes his interview with the great author and reformer. The count was in peasant dress and received his guest in a plainly furnished study. But when the two repaired to the reception room they found the countess in magnificent court costume, and the ladies who were with her were similarly attired. These things, however, are mere matters of taste. From the events of the late uprising in Russia it would seem that the countess has a peculiar right to be heard and honored by everyone. Her husband's excommunication gave her an opportunity of issuing a public letter which was especially appealing. The brave wife closes her letter in these words: "God will be lenient to those who even outside the church have lived a life of humility, renunciation of the good things of this world, love and devotion. His pardon is surer for them than for those whose miters and decorations sparkle with precious stones, but who strike and expel from the church those over whom they are set as pastors. Hypocrisy would vainly distort my words, for good faith does not err in judging people's real intentions." Countess Tolstoi for many years has acted as her husband's friend, secretary and critic. The romance of their lovemaking is found in "Anna Karenina."

COUNTESS TOLSTOI.
(Wife of the Noted Russian Reformer and Novelist.)

A KING'S MONOGRAM.

King Edward Has Adopted a New Design for Use Throughout the British Empire.

King Edward has chosen a new cipher for monogram to be worn on all badges, buttons and other devices used throughout the royal service and wherever the royal monogram is borne at present.

The new monogram is really very pretty and is given below. The cipher

NEW BRITISH CIPHER.
(Adopted at the Special Command of King Edward VII.)

consists of "E" for Edward and "R" for Rex, which means king, you know, the two letters mysteriously, but plainly woven together. In the lower loop of the "E" the numerals "VII" are inclosed and the whole reads: "King Edward VII." Above the monogram is a crown, made very plain according to the wish of the king. The monogram is chosen for the whole of King Edward's reign, and not even the slightest change must be made by the workers who place it upon the royal service. No device or ornament may be placed above or upon it.

Special instructions have been given through the secretary of war as to the crown to be used, also. There are now in use some half dozen crowns of different patterns, some of them of shapes and patterns foreign to the British. The one which has been chosen and which is to become the sealed pattern for the army is the Tudor "Henry VII." crown, which, it is stated, was the favorite of Queen Victoria, and was always used by the late sovereign. All other patterns are to be destroyed.

FRANCE NOT AFRAID.

Plot Against the Republic Hatched by the Bonapartists.

Followers of Prince Louis Napoleon Propose to Make September 14 Memorable in the History of Their Country.

Bismarck's saying that an enemy who names a day for his attack is not formidable, will be recalled by the story which comes from London of the new plot against the French republic. This tale is given with a good deal of circumstantiality, and it comes from Paris, from a person who is said to be favorable to the scheme. Prince Louis Napoleon, a descendant of Jerome, one of the brothers of Napoleon I., is an officer of the Russian army. On September 14 Nicholas II. is to promote the prince to the rank of general in the Russian forces. On that day a big demonstration is arranged in France by the friends of Bonaparte pretensions, in the interest of the prince.

This is the programme as outlined by the tale from Paris, published in a London paper, and cabled to the United States. Young Louis Napoleon is represented to be a good officer and a popular person, and a favorite of the czar. All this is true. Possibly there is some truth in the story that he is to be promoted by the czar at an early day, and September 14 would be just as good a day as any other for the advancement to take place, so far as the world can see. But will the promotion cause a Bonapartist demonstration? Will this demonstration, if it occurs, have any influence on the political fortunes of this or any other member of the Bonapartist house? These are queries which time only can answer.

Meanwhile, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a few considerations can be shown to stand in the way of the success of any Bonapartist plot which may be hatched at the present time. The present republic, which will be 31 years of age on September 4, 1901, has lived nearly twice as long as any other political system which has appeared in France since the abolition of the Bourbon monarchy in 1792. There was once a belief, incited by the experience of the Orleanist monarchy and the second empire, Napoleon III.'s, that the eighteenth century was the dead line in the life of a French government. The third republic has left that line so far behind that it is hard to figure out off-hand just when it has crossed. The present French ministry, if it lives a few weeks longer, will have outlasted all the other cabinets, about three dozen in number, which have come to the front since Thiers' days at the head of the republic. The republic is apparently stronger now than it ever has been in the past. In the chamber of deputies only a corporal's guard is left of the avowed enemies of this form of government. As Prince Louis Napoleon, however, is an able and popular person and a capable soldier, and as he has great prestige in Russia, the country of his adoption, he has often figured in the popular fancy, in and out of France, in the role of the "man on horseback." There are persons, therefore, who will await with much interest the coming of September 14, 1901.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.
(Bonapartist Pretender to the Throne of France.)

One Way to Get a Wife.

The accidental dropping of a dime down his back secured a bride for George Holden, of Scranton, Pa. Holden is 23 years of age. One night at the theater a ten-cent piece slipped from the hand of Miss Hatty Sturgis. Although a thorough search was made by Miss Sturgis and a girl friend, it could not be found. The girls were dismayed, for they had no money and their homes were nearly two miles distant. Holden, although five cents was the extent of his belongings, and he an entire stranger, gallantly offered to escort them home. His offer was accepted. In bidding adieu to the young women he explained that the lost coin had slipped down his back and was then reposing in his left sock. Captivated by his neat speech, Miss Sturgis encouraged his attentions, and the other day they were married.

The Heaviest Automobile.

A wealthy Australian owns what is said to be the heaviest automobile in the world. It weighs 14 tons, and is run by a gasoline motor of 75 horsepower. This enormous vehicle, which is capable of a speed when needed of eight miles an hour, is employed to carry freight to and from a gold mine situated 372 miles in the interior of the country.

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R. F. P ummer cor. 2nd and H sts.
Bellar's rug Store, 16th & M sts n.w.
W Bishop Johnson Jr., 12th & R sts. n.w.
W. S. Smith, 7th and Pomeroy, n. w

Don't fail to subscribe for THE BEE.

Misses Grace and Maud Daniels daughters of Prof. Daniels and Miss Julia Somerville are rusticating at Harper's Ferry.

Monday last Justice Cleabaugh signed a decree appointing Henry Lewis adminstrator of the Estate of his wife. Mrs. Jane B. Lewis, deceased. The application was filed through attorney, W. C. Martin.

The co-workers of the late Miss Louisa R. Sinclair, of the Gov. Printing Office, sent a beautiful floral tribute to be placed on her remains, as a tribute of the high esteem in which she was held.

Rev. Sterling N. Brown will preach at Park Temple next Sunday 11 A. M. He will then go to New York and the Seashore for his vacation. Large things are expected at Park Temple the coming church year.

Attorney James H. Hayes is in the city from Richmond, Va. He is interested in the coming Negro Industrial and Educational Association which is to convene at Charlotte, Va., August 22. It will be one of the most representative bodies that has ever met in the State.

Mrs. Rosa (Edmunds) Alexander's doors, of 989 Fla. Ave., were opened wide last Thursday evening to her many friends. The guests of honor being Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Payne who will leave the City on an extended trip. The table afforded a menu that was simply immense. Among those seen at the table were Mr. and Mrs. Mercer S. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Payne, Mr. Jno. Edmunds, Miss Belle Harris, Miss Martha A. Browne, Mr. Arthur F. Boston, Mr. T. W. Jones of Philadelphia, Prof. J. F. and Mrs. Johnson of W. Va., the Misses Newton of Tenn. and others. All retired at a reasonable hour much delighted at the enjoyment had.

The members of the Good Boy's Social Club of the District of Columbia have filed article of incorperation in the office of the Recorder of Deeds. The incorporators are; Arthur Swann, Charles Ware, William Cox, Josoeph Laurence, Henry Washington, Albert Brown, Ernest Hart, Robert Washington. James Ware and Robert White. The objests of the Club are the mental, moral, physicial and social development of its members. This is the first Club of this name organized in the District and none but boys of good habits and industrious can become members. W. C. Martin, Esq. is the attorney for the Club.

Last Tuesday night Mr. Samuel N Delaney and Miss Mary L. Chew were married at the home of the parents of Miss Chew 10—10th Street Northeast. Rev. Jackson, pastor of Isrel C. M. E. Church, officicated. The home was beautifully decorated with roses, greens and many other beautiful flowers. The bride was given away by Mr. Wm. West. Miss Mamie Nichols was Brides Maid. Among those present were Mrs. Wilkinson, Rev. Jackson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Chew, Mrs. Bertha Gray, Mrs. Letitia McKenney, Misses Alice Delaney, Mamie Delaney, Marie West, Rubby Nichols, Mabel Over, Ida Chew, Bertha Bender, and Messers Frank Herns, Samuel Nichols, Percy Williams. Wm. M. Wilson, and Mr. Ray. About 10:30 o'clock the Bride and Groom started for their home No. 1108 R St. N. W., where they are to reside. Music was rendered by Miss Alice Randolph, and Miss Mamie Nichols.

Relating to the amount of poll taxes paid by Negroes in the State of Alabama, the following is interesting: In the county of Bullock the net amount paid in by the whites for the fiscal year 1899-1900, was $719.30; by the Negroes, 1,100.73. In Dallas county, by the whites, $906.67; and by the Negroes, $2,048,68. In Greene county, by the whites, $511,65; by the Negroes, $1,-133.76. In Hale county, by the whites, $683.31; by the Negroes, $815.96. In Lee county, by the whites, $1,019.67; by the Negroes, $1,000. In Macon county, by the whites, $492.25; by the Negroes, $839.04. In Marengo county, by the whites, $959.93; by the Negroes, $2,081.81. In Perry county, by the whites, $890.60; by the Negroes, $1,-144.12. In Russell county, by the whites, $462.30; by the Negroes, $574.-85. In Sumpter county, by the whites, $749 60; by the Negroes, $1,500.45. In Wilcox county, by the whites, $903.23; by the Negroes, $1,461.36. In Lowndes county, by the whites, $571.25; by the Negroes, $1,318.80. The total amount of poll tax in twelve counties, paid by the whites, is $8,869 76; by the Negroes, $15,316.56.—Extract from letter of Congressman S. J. Bowie, of Alabam-on a Birmingham Age-Herald.

Rev. J. A. Taylor, D. D. Pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church L street between 16th and 17th streets northwest, was pleasantly surprised by the 20th century Pastor Aid Club of said Church, on Thursday evening August 1, at his residence 1453 Pierce Place northwest. The club called on him in a body bringing with them a supply of the good things of the season, and took possession of the dining room. After the table was arranged, the family with the club was invited to enjoy themselves, which they did to their heart's content. Before the club departed they presented the pastor with the neat sum of $50 with which to assist him in taking a pleasant vacation. After a hearty hand shaking they departed wishing heaven's blessing to rest upon the pastor and family until his return. The Club is composed of some of the best members of the church with Mrs Laura Delaney as president; Mrs. Fannie Taylor, as vice president; Mrs. Lucey Coleman, as treasurer; and Mrs. Charles Jackson, as secretary. Mr.

LEGAL NOTICE.

THOMAS L. JONES, ATTORNEY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the 12th day of July 1901.

Benjamin F. Petway vs. Mary Petway } No. 22342 Equity Doc. 50

On motion of the complainant by Mr. Thomas L. Jones his solicitor, it is ordered that the defendant, Mary Petway cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

The object of this suit is to secure a decree of divorce from the defendant on the ground of desertion. This order is to be published in the Washington Law Reporter and "The Washington Bee" once a week for three successive weeks prior to said rule day.

By the Court. A. B. Hagner, Justice, &c.
True Copy Test, J. R. Young, Clerk, &c.
By F. W. Smith, Assistant Clerk.

Taylor having been granted 30 days leave of absence by the church, left for Philadelphia on Tuesday last, where he will attend the convention of the Afro-American League. Mrs. Taylor will join him there, later in the week and together they will spend the rest of vacation time in visiting Buffalo, Atlantic City and other points on the coast.

DISFRANCHISING THE NEGRO,

The Alabama Constitutional Convention.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

After protracted debate the Alabama constitutional convention has adopted the "grandfather clause" with reference to qualifications for voters.

This plan of disfranchising black illiterates without depriving ignorant whites of the ballot has many disadvantages, but under all of the circumstances it is probably the best device for reaching the end in view that can be devised. The fact that the members of the Alabama convention convention considered many other plans and that fatal objection was found to all of them is conclusive evidence that the device hit upon in other Southern States cannot be improved upon. The negro cannot be kept away from the ballot box without keeping the ignorant white away also except by the grandfather.

While the Supreme Court in one or two decision has appeard to hold that this arrangement is not in conflict with the Constitution in that it does not, in fact, disfranchise anybody on account of color, certainly amounts to that.

Perhaps when all of the States in which the black vote is a troublesome factor have amended their constitutions in this manner they will find themselves face to face with a Congress which will have honesty and courage to enforce the fourteenth amendment, cutting down their representation in the House, and thus reducing their power in the electoral college.

It is possible now, with Mr. McKinley managing affairs under laws higher than that the Constitution, to do many things with impunity which a stronger and better man in the White House may deem it his duty to correct. The grandfather States should keep a close watch for this man. He will arrive in due time.

SUIT FOR PARTITION.

Monday last John H. Bland and fourteen others through their Attorney, W. C. Martin, filed suit on the equity side of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against Victoria Wiggins and Horace Wiggins her husband, in which the Court is asked to decree the partition of Lot 2 Plant's sub-division of Lots 1 and 2 Square 590. The property was owned by Harriett Harris who died October 1899, intestate.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Recorder Cheatham has made a few more improvements in his office. He has placed a new telephone on his office desk which doesn't interfere with the one he has for the members of the bar. Mr. Cheatham has made more improvements and given greater convenience to members of the bar than any other Recorder that has filled the position. He looks out for the conveniences and comforts of his employees as well as the public.

WANTED at this office two first class printers.

H. L. LIVINGSTON, ESQ.

Among the many prominent Odd Fellows in this city is Mr. H. L. Livingston of the Record and Pension Division of the Pension Office. He has been connected with the Order for a number of years and held some of the most responsible positions in the organization. He has been in the city for a number of years and no man stands any higer morally or socially than Mr. Livingston. He is a conservative thinker and talker and a Republican from the backbone. During the last political campaign, Mr. Livingston gave his time to The Bee in its editorial department and the articles from his pen attracted a great deal of attention.

Cat Sticks to Old Home.

It is a well-known fact that cats form their attachments not so much for persons as for localities and surroundings. A Pittsburgh family recently vacated a house inhabited for many years, and for some reason neglected to take along the household cat. Now every night about ten o'clock the cat appears about the deserted premises, stays around, very disconsolate, until midnight and then disappears, nobody knows where. On her nightly arrival she goes first to the front door, where she scratches and mews, as though calling for some one to come and open it. Then she makes a round of the cellar windows and finally climbs over the back fence. The cat looks half starved, and so the neighbors who knew her in more prosperous days now feed her every night when she returns to her old home.

Unique Vaccination Law.

Unvaccinated persons are not allowed to vote at elections in Norway.

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DIVIDED THE HOUSE.

Domestic Quarrel Leads to Semi-Voluntary Separation.

Old Homestead Shelters Both Husband and Wife, But a Chalk Line Keeps Them Apart—A Bucolic Scandal.

When Leander Southard and his wife quarreled, says the New York World, they divided their house in two sections with a chalk line. The wife and the baby took up their abode on the south side, which was the sunniest and best, while the husband occupied the chilly and dark region on the northern limit of the frontier.

This division of territory, however, was a failure as a peacemaker, and for a reason which international politicians will appreciate. There was no buffer state between the two parties and frontier frictions arose that have driven them into the courts.

Leander Southard, whose chalkline cottage is at Norwood, L. I., two miles from Lynbrook, is now suing John Johnson, a rich farmer and neighbor, for $10,000 damages, claiming that he stole away the affections of Mrs. Southard. Lawyer George A. Mott served the papers the other day.

The Southards, it is said, lived happily until one day the wife came to her husband and broke some news to him.

"I love Farmer Johnson," he says she said. "I have loved him for three years." Then she snapped her fingers defiantly.

"Leave my house at once!" cried the angry husband.

"I won't!" retorted the wife. "I have done nothing wrong. I shall not leave until I am ready."

Then the chalkline, balkline plan suggested itself. Southard bought five cents' worth of chalk and drew the line, and the wife moved the baby and sewing machine over to her territory. Every Saturday night during three years Southard put the housekeeping money for the week on the chalkline, taking care not to invade his wife's preserves.

Farmer Johnson was a frequent caller, but he never went north of

ON THE DIVIDING LINE.

the chalkline. Southard glared across the white frontier at him, but made no protest, even when the farmer took Mrs. Southard out driving or to the village picnics or to husking bees.

A week ago, it is said, Mrs. Southard deposited the baby on the chalkline and disappeared. She did not return that night. This the husband looked upon as a provocation to war, and he went looking through the village for facts. He started his damage suit against Johnson as a result of what he thought he discovered.

With his lawyer and a constable Southard hunted Johnson to serve the papers on him. They found him milking a cow. He saw them first and hid in a cellar. The subsequent hunt for him included a chase across lots and some tree climbing. He was served eventually.

The Southards got some more chalk and renewed the chalkline. The wife sat on the south side of it and sulked. Together they talked to a reporter.

"I love Johnson best, and I'm glad to get rid of my husband," said the wife. "I married for a home and because Mr. Southard said he'd kill himself if I didn't. I married him to save his life. I'm sorry I did it.

"It's his own fault. He let me go with Johnson while he danced and flirted with my younger sister. He has proposed to her. She says so. But I won't let him marry her while I'm alive."

"Keep your side of the chalkline!" exclaimed the husband, warningly.

"Keep your side yourself!" angrily cried the wife.

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"You don't try to mingle in the amusements of your fellow-men."

"Not very much. But I attended several social functions. And in that I gained the information that the only way people can be happy is to get some place where they are so crowded they can't be comfortable."—Washington Star.

Cured.

"No," said the man in the mackintosh, "my wife doesn't give away any of my old clothes or sell them to the ragman any more. I cured that habit, effectually once."

"How was that?" they asked him.

"When I found she had disposed of a coat I hadn't worn for several weeks I told her there was a letter in it she had given me to mail the last time I had it on. And that was no lie, either," he added, with deep satisfaction.—Chicago Tribune.

A Noiseless Alarm Clock.

A noiseless alarm clock would prove a boon to a host of sufferers from unseasonable din. The suggestion is made that a silent alarm can be given by focusing an electric lamp upon the head of the person to be awakened and arranging the switch so that the current to light the lamp would be turned on by the clock at the desired time. It is claimed that the flash of light would invariably arouse the sleeper.

Slow Progress.

Pearl—So Dick gave you a lesson in poker. What hand did you hold?

Ruby—I really can't remember. Dick held my hand all the time.—Chicago Daily News.

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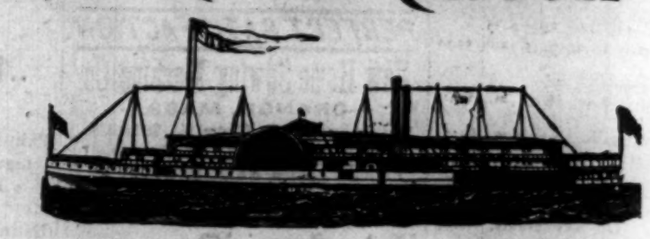

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Ladies' Solid old Rings, $1, $1.50, $2 50, and $3.50; worth twice the price;
Ladies' Genuine Diamond Rings, $5 up too $100; all of them gems.
Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgnette Chaines, $7 up to $16; all the latest styles.
Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches, $2.50 up to $25.
Gents' Solid Gold Dumb-bell Sleeve Buttons, $3.50; a useful present.
Gents' 14k. Gold-filled Chains, $2 00 warranted for 5 years' wear.
Gent' Diamond Sleeve Buttons, $5 up; a little gem in each button.
Gent' Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
Gents Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from $4 up.
Solid Solid Thimbles, 25c.
Solid Silver Teaspoons, from $4.00 half dozen up.
Ladies' Silver Watches, $4 and $5.

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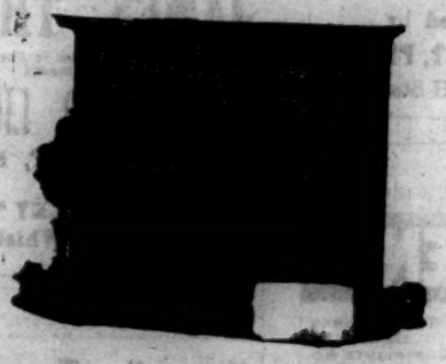

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